

Support for Duarte Deteriorates Despite Reforms, U.S. Backing

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR — José Napoleón Duarte was lauded at a major political demonstration recently as thousands of government workers, peasants from state-run cooperatives, and others dependent on government patronage were trucked into San Salvador for a show of his ruling Christian Democratic Party's political machine at work.

But even the demonstration of strength held hints of weakness. "When the government feels it must mount demonstrations in the streets, it is acting like an opposition party," a European diplomat said. "Duarte's position is deteriorating."

By consensus, Mr. Duarte has proved a weak national leader who has fallen to his lowest point, in terms of public confidence and backing from the army, in almost three years in office.

With continued support from the United States and the army, Mr. Duarte is unlikely to fall from power. But few observers say they believe he has the capacity to start effective programs before his term of office runs out in 1989.

Even his harshest critics credit

Mr. Duarte with gains in human rights, maintaining an elected government in the face of calls for a military takeover and taking politically difficult steps in an effort to stabilize the economy, including devaluing the currency last year.

His critics also concede that any

Nicaragua was invited to join regional peace talks. Page 5.

Salvadoran political leader would be hard pressed to meet the challenge of the Marxist-led insurgency, and the economic and social costs of the seven-year civil war that has taken 62,000 lives.

But the conclusion that the government is struggling is held by several members of Mr. Duarte's own party, as well as by many Salvadorans who say that the government has failed to keep its promise to better their lives.

El Salvador has been held up by State Department officials as the best alternative to the revolutionary example offered by neighboring Nicaragua. But the persistence of El Salvador's problems raises the general question in Latin America of whether social change is possible without a revolution.

The country's continuing crisis,

after the expenditure of more than \$2.5 billion of U.S. aid and seven years of intense U.S. attention, also raises fundamental questions about the direction of American policy. The United States now provides most of the national budget.

According to several political analysts and members of his party, Mr. Duarte is well aware of the depth of his own and his country's problems. Friends say he has become withdrawn, surrounding himself with political cronies.

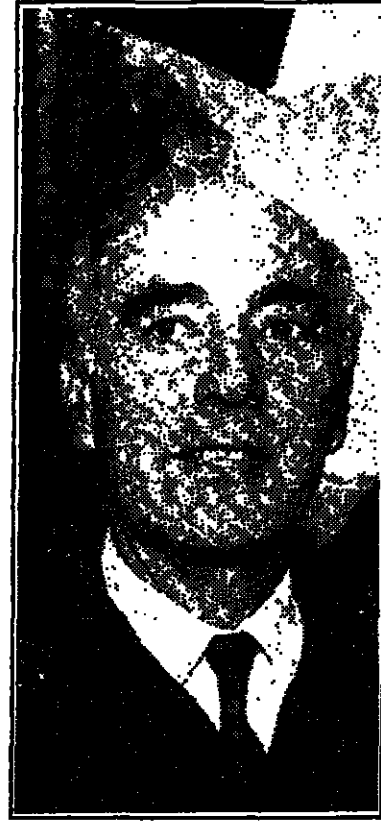
Mr. Duarte's aides said he was too busy to be interviewed.

At the April 22 Community, a typical urban slum of war refugees on the outskirts of San Salvador, only three men said they had jobs out of a group of 10 who gathered to talk to a reporter. Their children played amid piles of garbage and open sewers, while the state-owned bulldozers provided after the devastating earthquake that killed 1,500 people in October stood idle with a broken blade.

"In our country they talk of democracy, but the poor don't live on words," said José Argueta, an unemployed former policeman.

A neighbor, Vilma Reyes, 45, said that the people would not back

See DUARTE, Page 3



Eberhard von Brauchitsch, top, a former executive of the Flick group, on his way to court Monday in Bonn. Hans Friderichs, left, under his umbrella before the verdict, and Otto Lambsdorff, above, after the judgment. Both men had served as minister of economics.

Gorbachev Says Domestic Needs Will Determine Foreign Policy

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Monday that the Soviet Union needs a period of international stability so it can turn inward to concentrate on domestic concerns.

Mr. Gorbachev, addressing a national television audience and a group of foreign visitors, said: "Before you and before the world, I state with full responsibility that our international policy is more than ever determined by domestic policy, by our interest in concentrating on constructive endeavors to improve our country."

He added, "This is why we need lasting peace, predictability and constructiveness in international relations."

Mr. Gorbachev proposed no new foreign policy initiatives in his hour-long speech, the main event of a three-day disarmament conference that brought together scientists, businessmen, doctors, writers and performing artists from dozens of countries, including the United States.

Drawing the clearest link between pressing domestic concerns and Soviet external behavior since he took office nearly two years ago, Mr. Gorbachev said of his effort to revitalize society:

"This is where we want to direct our resources, this is where our thoughts are going, on this we intend to spend the intellectual energy of our society." Mr. Gorbachev, touching on a number of foreign policy issues, said that any effort by the United States to undermine the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty would violate the spirit of the broad agreement he reached with President Ronald Reagan in 1985 at Geneva that there would be mutual efforts "to prevent an arms race in space."

Mr. Gorbachev said discussions in Washington about interpreting the treaty to allow the testing of

weapons destined for deployment in space "scores that pledge."

He called for an international law banning deployment of any weapons in space.

Senior Soviet officials said that Mr. Gorbachev's remarks, carefully put together during recent days by the Soviet leader and top Kremlin aides, were designed to provide a framework for Soviet foreign policy and to allay continuing skepticism in the West about Moscow's intentions.

"It is often said — we still hear it — that there is some strong stemming from the Soviet Union, a 'Soviet threat' to peace and freedom," Mr. Gorbachev said.

There has been considerable debate in Washington and other Western capitals about Soviet intentions abroad, specifically whether foreign policy changes initiated by Mr. Gorbachev represent a genuine change in behavior.

Mr. Reagan and other Western leaders have contended that the presentation of Soviet policies has become more polished but the underlying substance has not changed.

See SOVIET, Page 6

LATE NEWS Wall Collapse Kills 14 in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — Twelve children and two teachers were killed Monday in Punjab state when part of a two-story school wall collapsed atop their classrooms, the United News of India reported.

The news agency said at least 40 children were injured, 23 of them seriously, in the collapse at the Tagore Modern Public School in Nawanshahr, 186 miles (300 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi.

INSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS
Jonathan Jay Pollard has been described by an Israeli paper as a master spy. Page 2.
The U.S. is urging South Korea's rival political parties toward compromise. Page 3.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
The EC proposed a new tax on vegetable oils and fats, a move likely to provoke transatlantic trade tension. Page 7.
IN TOMORROW'S INT
New details on the Reykjavik summit provide insight into a most unusual meeting of the leaders of the world's two most powerful nations.

Most Powerful Leader Quits Contra Alliance

MIAMI — Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, the most powerful of three leaders of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebel alliance, resigned Monday as a director of the coalition but refused to step down as head of the largest guerrilla faction.

Mr. Calero, under heavy pressure from rival rebel leaders and the Reagan administration, said at the alliance's Miami headquarters that he had decided "to present my resignation of the United Nicaraguan Opposition Directorate."

He endorsed Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., the son of a slain Nicaraguan newspaper editor, to take his place.

Mr. Calero, 55, held out the possibility that he could return within six months as a member of an expanded rebel directorate in a restructured alliance.

He said that he planned to retain his post as head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest of the alliance's guerrilla armies.

The move by Mr. Calero, the most conservative member of the three-man directorate of the rebel umbrella group, came amid a power struggle with moderate leaders.

The alliance took its current form in a reorganization last May, largely as a means to attract support in Congress for a military aid package of \$100 million.

Mr. Calero's allies depicted his resignation as a major concession to moderate elements of the alliance, represented by the group's two other leaders, Arturo José Cruz and Alfonso Robelo Callejas. Both are former officials of Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

Mr. Cruz said Monday that he might consider his recent decision to resign in light of Mr. Calero's departure and proposed changes now being discussed by rebel leaders.

Mr. Cruz is a moderate whose presence is considered crucial for U.S. congressional support. He and Mr. Robelo have demanded that the alliance be brought under greater civilian control.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Robelo. However, he had said Sunday that for Mr. Calero to retain leadership of his Honduran-based rebel faction was "totally unacceptable."

Mr. Calero's CIA-trained force operates under the command of several former officers of the disbanded Nicaraguan National Guard.

Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo have long distrusted the military leadership of Mr. Calero's group because of this and other links to the regime of the dictator Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in 1979 in a revolution led by the Sandinistas.

Lambsdorff, 2 Others Found Guilty Of Evading Taxes on Party Donations

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — Two former West German economics ministers and the former deputy chairman of the Flick holding company were convicted Monday of income tax evasion and fined 180,000 Deutsche marks (\$100,000) for evading taxes of 1.5 million DM on party donations — a punishment that will permit him to seek a ministerial position again.

His predecessor in the economics ministry job, Hans Friderichs, was fined 61,500 DM for evading taxes of 1.6 million DM on party donations while Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the former Flick executive, was fined 550,000 DM and given a two-year suspended jail sentence for having evaded 18 million DM in taxes.

A senior figure in the small Free Democratic Party, Mr. Lambsdorff

month trial in Bonn, virtually concluded a political payoff scandal that had preoccupied the Kohl government during much of its first four-year mandate.

Announcing his decision, Hans Henning Buchholz, the chief judge, said that almost all of 80 witnesses called in the case appeared to suffer from "bad memories."

"It is clear to the court," he said, "that here a lot was held back by the witnesses."

Judge Buchholz said that the

See FLICK, Page 6

With Wave and a Smile, Demjanjuk Trial Starts

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — This time there is no glass booth, and the defendant, the man accused of being "Ivan the Terrible" from the Treblinka death camp, entered the courtroom with a wave, a big smile, and a booming "Good morning!" spoken in Hebrew: "Boker tov!"

"Hello Cleveland!" John Demjanjuk added in English, smiling, hugging his lawyer and sitting down to a trial in which he faces death by hanging and is offering a defense of mistaken identity.

The assembled audience, including Jewish students too young to have witnessed the last Nazi trial here 26 years ago, stared in some surprise.

They were realizing that the case of John Demjanjuk, 66, a Ukrainian-born retired auto worker from Cleveland, would be no reprise of the trial of Adolf Eichmann.

Eichmann, the dour master bureaucrat of Nazi Germany's exter-



John Demjanjuk waved entering court at the start of his trial in Jerusalem on Monday. His son John Jr. is at left.

In Spain, a Frustrated Generation Students Are Seeking to Join Society, Not Change It

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service
MADRID — He is known as El Cojo, the crippled one, and the image of him shown repeatedly on television and in newspapers in recent days has been both sad and brutal.

As the thousands of youths swirling around him thru streets and fire bombs at charging policemen during a recent student demonstration here, El Cojo leaned calmly on a metal crutch and, with his second crutch, reached up and broke the glass of a directional sign.

"I dedicated myself to breaking everything I could because I didn't like the way the police were acting," he said later. He was dressed in his single combat boot and a black leather jacket that said on the back, "Kill priests, you'll see heaven."

The 20-year-old vagabond, whose real name is Juan Manteca, is an extreme example, but he has come to symbolize the anguish of a baby boom generation in Spain whose protests over the last two months are challenging Spanish society and the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González.

Since the Christmas break, the youths, demanding jobs and easier access to university, have largely shut down or created havoc in Spain's universities and secondary schools. Tens of thousands have taken to the streets, marching on the presidential palace, the Cortes and Education Ministry offices around the country in demonstrations that usually end in violent clashes with the police.

Although the center-left government has taken a kid-gloves approach by permitting the demonstrations, scores of young people have been arrested or injured.

Fearful of losing a semester of study, two main student groups — the Student Union and the Madrid branch of the Coordinator of Secondary School and University Students — called on members Sunday to return to class temporarily while they awaited a new government proposal in talks with the minister of education, José María Maravall. But street protests will continue, leaders of the groups said.

Some politics are behind the protest movement. Juan Ignacio Ramos, head of the Student Union, is a Trotskyist. Marcelino Camacho, head of the Workers Commissions, a Communist-led union confederation, has stirred with the students. Far-right groups have joined in the violence.

But even government officials say that the biggest factor in the protests is frustration. The protests were set off by the demonstrations in December in France that forced the withdrawal of an education law proposed by the conservative government there.

But the length of the Spanish protests, and the fact that many of the protesters here are younger high



Juan Manteca, who is also known as El Cojo, leaving a police station in Seville after being arrested earlier this month.

Japan's Other Import-Export Crisis: Illegal Aliens

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Filipino women, Pakistani men, the occasional American or Briton. Every workday morning, a third-floor waiting room in Tokyo's central immigration office fills with foreigners who have decided to give themselves up and go home. Some show up packed and ready to travel, cheap plastic bags slung over their shoulders.

One by one, their names are called and the aliens pass through doors to give statements on how they came to be in Japan illegally and how much money they have. Most receive no punishment and are cleared to fly out of the country within a few days.

But there are many more who have not turned themselves in. Japan in the 1980s is fast becoming an underground job market for foreigners. It is distressing news to a country that

has long taken pride in its racial and cultural homogeneity.

Most of the alien workers are from poor Asian countries — women for bars and brothels, men for small factories and construction sites. Many support families left behind.

Scattered among their ranks are a few Americans and Europeans, most in white-collar jobs such as teaching English, but a few in nightlife trades as well.

Predictably, the solution to the illegal alien problem most often suggested is tighter enforcement. But a few Japanese argue for liberalizing, saying the people will come regardless and could prove economically useful.

In the first eight months last year, 6,056 foreigners were caught or surrendered on visa violations, a rise of 23 percent from the same period in 1985, the Japanese Ministry of Justice reports. Estimates of illegal aliens run as high as

several hundred thousand, but one immigration official says the best guess is about 20,000.

The women are mostly Filipinos, though there are Thais, Taiwanese Chinese and Koreans as well. They have become staple features in Japan's mammoth sex and entertainment industries as bar hostesses, dancers and prostitutes.

"Japanese men like us," said a Filipino woman who worked as a hostess in a bar in Koyama City, 250 miles (400 kilometers) north of Tokyo, for five months last year. "If they are rude with a Japanese woman, she will get angry. A Filipino will just smile."

Many of the women who come to Japan to seek their fortunes find only misery.

There are numerous stories of Filipino women sleeping 10 to a tiny room, of being beaten by customers or employers. As illegal aliens,

See JAPAN, Page 2

Reagan Rejects Revision of Geneva Pacts Over Terrorist Issue

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a move intended to deny international legal protection to terrorists and anti-Western guerrillas, President Ronald Reagan has decided against U.S. ratification of the first part of a major revision of the 1949 Geneva Conventions on treatment of combatants and war victims, according to administration documents.

Notice of Mr. Reagan's decision was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee without announcement two weeks ago.

In his letter, the president said he would not submit Protocol 1, as the revision dealing with international armed conflicts is known, because it was "fundamentally and irreconcilably flawed."

The notice contains an unusual request that the Senate support his judgment in a nonbinding vote. At

the same time, Mr. Reagan urged that Protocol 2, which deals with noninternational conflicts, receive the consent of the Senate to ratification.

The United States signed the two protocols in 1977, with the understanding that a decision on ratification would await a formal study by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Since then, more than 100 nations have signed the protocols, and more than 40 have ratified them.

Signing obligates a nation to act in accordance with the treaty, but only formal ratification gives the treaty legal force. If a nation that signs a treaty then declines to ratify it, it is no longer obligated to abide by it.

The Soviet Union has not ratified the protocols. Israel has said it opposes ratification of both protocols. Among members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Denmark, Norway, Belgium and Italy have ratified the revisions. France

announced last year that it would not ratify Protocol 1.

"It is unfortunate that Protocol 1 must be rejected," the president wrote in his decision notice. But, he added, "we must not, and need not, give recognition and protection to terrorist groups as a price for progress in humanitarian law."

His decision effectively ends an effort that had lasted more than a decade to revise the Geneva Conventions to improve the treatment of combatants and civilians in wartime.

The effort to revise the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which mandate humane treatment of the sick and wounded in the field and at sea, for prisoners of war and for civilians, began in 1974 when delegates from almost all nations gathered in Geneva.

But the administration has concluded that Protocol 1, the heart of the revisions, would have the effect of legitimizing liberation insurgent

movements and terrorist groups by granting their members the status of combatants and prisoners of war.

Some State Department officials who supported the revisions maintain that the bulk of the protocols were worth salvaging because the emphasis on international cooperation in the treaty would facilitate extradition and prosecution of terrorists, and that its provisions at each legal consequence to taking hostages and using force indiscriminately.

Administration officials said that the United States' Western allies were told of the president's decision last summer. They attributed the delay in informing the Senate to what one called the White House bureaucracy's distraction over the Iran-contra affair.

They acknowledged, however, that even before the Iranian controversy, a decision had been held up by the long study conducted by

the Joint Chiefs, delays inherent in the military bureaucracy and by the fact that until the most recent encounters with terrorists, the treaty issue ranked low on the administration's priorities.

Protocol 1 first encountered political opposition when the Joint Chiefs opposed its ratification in July 1985. The Joint Chiefs determined, according to a memorandum from Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, that the protocol would "politicize international humanitarian law and, in addition, afford legal protections to terrorist and 'national liberation movements' at the expense of non-combatants."

On March 21, 1986, Mr. Shultz concurred with the objections of Mr. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs in a separate memorandum to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Shultz asserted that the Protocol would politicize the international rules of war by

making their applicability hinge on "nonlegal standards couched in highly charged rhetoric."

He cited as an example Article 1 of Protocol 1, which says the provisions apply to nations and "peoples" who "are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination."

Mr. Shultz was also opposed to Protocol 1, he wrote, because it gives regional political organizations, such as the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, authority to judge which "peoples" constitute a legitimate party to armed struggle.

In a memorandum to the administration in late spring of 1986, Vice Admiral John M. Pendergast, who at the time was the White House national security adviser, informed agency heads that Mr. Reagan had decided against ratification of Protocol 1.

WORLD BRIEFS

1.5 Million Greeks Join General Strike

ATHENS (AP) — About 1.5 million Greeks joined a 24-hour nationwide general strike Monday, demanding wage increases and a relaxation of the Socialist government's 16-month austerity program.

More than 600,000 store owners and self-employed businessmen joined the strike, along with 200,000 civil servants.

The government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said it would make no immediate concessions to the strikers. Labor Minister Constantinos Papanastasiou said: "Stabilization must continue. We hope that by the end of the year conditions will permit us to justify satisfy the workers' demands."

Chad Reports Libya Air Raid in South

NDJAMENA, Chad (Combined Dispatches) — Chad radio reported Monday that Libyan aircraft repeatedly bombed an area Sunday morning, large Chadian Army base south of the 16th parallel.

Libya denied Monday that its troops had participated in the attack on Koubra, saying the bombing was carried out by Libyan-backed government forces. Koubra, which has troops in Chad supporting the government of Hissane Habre, has pledged to repel any Libyan-led attack south of the 16th parallel.

Koubra, one of the army's main rear bases, is about 30 miles (50 kilometers) south of the line dividing the Libyan-led north and the government-controlled south. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

Students Vote to End Strike in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Students at Mexico's largest university have voted to end an 18-day strike after the university administration agreed to reconsider plans for sweeping policy changes.

The students' decision on Sunday came after five days of heated and sometimes tumultuous debate on the campus of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, whose 340,000 students have been on strike since Jan. 29.

In a meeting on Feb. 10, the governing council of the university announced that it would temporarily suspend new regulations calling for higher academic standards and entrance fees. The administration also agreed to student demands to establish a university congress that would have formal powers to decide the fate of proposed changes.

Pope Sees Seattle's Substitute Bishop

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul II met privately Monday with Auxiliary Bishop Donald Wuerl, the Vatican-appointed stand-in for Archbishop Raymond G. Hunthausen of Seattle, who has been stripped of many of his powers.

The audience occurred a week after the announcement in Washington that the Vatican has appointed a committee of three archbishops to investigate the situation in the Seattle archdiocese. Vatican officials said only that the pope had scheduled a 15-minute private meeting with Bishop Wuerl.

Archbishop Hunthausen came under attack from Catholic conservatives for his views on such issues as homosexuality and liturgical practices. At a meeting in November the national conference of Catholic Bishops issued a statement making clear that U.S. church leaders were unhappy with the Vatican's action and the precedent it set.

Israel Bars Entry to West Bank Towns

KFAR AQAB, Israel-occupied West Bank (Reuters) — The Israeli military authorities announced Monday that several major Palestinian towns in the West Bank would be closed to outsiders following mounting anti-Israeli protests there.

Israeli infantrymen blocked the highway outside the twin cities of Ramallah and El Bireh to everyone except residents. The authorities said the order, which also affected parts of Nablus and the town of Bir Zeit, was issued after demonstrators hurled stones at security forces.

Troops fired tear gas at Arab demonstrators in Ramallah, residents said by telephone. In occupied Gaza, hospital officials said several Palestinian youths had been wounded by rubber bullets fired by Israeli soldiers during a demonstration.

Rights Abuses by Pretoria Assailed

GENEVA (UPI) — Violations of basic human rights in South Africa have reached a "virtually unprecedented level," Amnesty International said Monday.

In a statement to the annual session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International said abuses have risen substantially because of new indemnity regulations for South African security forces. "This effectively confers on all members of the security forces immunity against prosecution, in advance, for all acts which they may commit 'in good faith' in connection with their use of emergency powers," the human rights organization said.

The group said it received "graphic information" of the torture by electric shocks of five female detainees aged 15 to 18 years at Heilbron police station in Orange Free State.

For the Record

At least 23 students were arrested Monday in Lima when about 2,000 demonstrators clashed with police in a protest against raids Friday at three universities. In the raids, police detained 793 people they said had links to leftist guerrilla organizations. (Reuters)

Correction

Because of editing errors, an article in the Saturday-Sunday editions incorrectly characterized the Official wing of the Irish Republican Army as having been at war with the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland. The article also referred incorrectly to 1983 convictions in a prosecution based on the testimony of a convicted terrorist. The convictions were in 1985.

Britain, Church Renew Efforts to Free Waite

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Renewed efforts are under way to secure freedom for Terry Waite, the missing Church of England envoy, amid reports that Syrian help is being sought.

The Lebanese Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, went to Damascus on Monday, 48 hours after receiving a message from the British government. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

A Beirut daily newspaper, An Nabar, said Monday that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, is expected to send two of his closest aides

to Damascus soon to discuss the fate of his envoy in Lebanon.

The newspaper, in a report from London, did not name the two church officials but said the archbishop was raising the case of Mr. Waite with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel is in London on a private visit. He met Monday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and held talks Sunday with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mr. Jumblat's Druze militia had guaranteed Mr. Waite's safety in Lebanon but lost touch with him in Moslem West Beirut on Jan. 20 when he went to a secret meeting with the Islamic Jihad, which is holding a number of foreigners hostage.



PLEDGING ALLEGIANCE — Soldiers and officers at a military camp near Manila swore allegiance on Monday to the Philippines' newly ratified constitution, affirming the rule of President Corason C. Aquino. Meanwhile, a presidential panel turned over to the government on Monday the first farmlands to be seized from the deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, and his associates for redistribution to landless people.

Polls Indicate A Close Finish In Irish Voting

DUBLIN — Opinion polls now indicate a tight finish in Tuesday's Irish general election.

Six opinion polls have shown support eroding for Charles Haughey's opposition Fianna Fail party. But bookmakers still make him the favorite to defeat Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and return to power.

The last poll in the Sunday Independent newspaper indicated that 45 percent of the voters backed Mr. Haughey, 30 percent supported Mr. FitzGerald and 13 percent backed the newly formed Progressive Democrats.

The new party, which calls for cuts in taxes and in spending, was founded last year by a Fianna Fail dissident, Desmond O'Malley. He is likely to emerge as a major figure after Tuesday's vote.

Mr. FitzGerald made a last-minute bid for support over the weekend, calling on his Fine Gael party supporters to make the Progressive Democrats their second choice under the country's proportional representation system.

China Seeks to Prevent New Protests Universities Reopen, Students Plan More Demonstrations

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — China's universities began reopening again on Monday, with students facing a propaganda barrage designed to keep them off the streets and loyal to Marxism after the government clampdown on weeks of pro-democracy demonstrations.

But interviews conducted with students in three cities during the winter vacation period indicate that the government effort is likely to fail.

Despite heavy government pressure, several student activists said they planned to renew their calls for democracy, probably in the spring.

Because of the government's tough line toward demonstrators, it is unlikely that student demon-

China Seeks to Prevent New Protests Universities Reopen, Students Plan More Demonstrations

strations would be as big as those in more than a dozen cities in December.

The People's Daily, the country's leading newspaper, charged in a commentary Sunday that "some young students lack the necessary grounding in Marxist theory."

The paper said that the universities will organize discussions and propaganda lectures aimed at guiding the students away from "fashionable Western theories and decadent ideas that are unsuitable for China."

But many students often ignore the propaganda. The political classes that students are required to take once a week at some universities are highly unpopular.

The students still suffer from organizational weaknesses. Few of them seem to have a deep understanding of the Western democracies. Nearly all of them are vulnerable to pressures from their parents, the police, and their universities.

"The government will simply give bad job assignments to student leaders," said a university student in Beijing. "That is what we fear the most."

But none of the conditions that gave rise to the students' pro-democracy movement have changed in any substantial way, students say.

The students regard the government's offer of more elections involving non-Communist Party candidates as a farce. They say that experiments in such elections in the

past several years show that the party still controls the outcome.

The interviews with students indicate that two or three times as many students who demonstrated sympathize with the protesters and might to do so themselves.

Some students are unwilling to admit this even to their parents.

Some parents have suffered from government repression and oppose any action that might provoke the authorities; some criticize young Chinese by saying they do not realize how well off they are compared with conditions of the past.

The parents of some student activists agree with conservative ideologists who accuse the students of being unrealistic in their demands.

An engineering student in the northeastern city of Harbin said that he and his friends wanted to say and write many things but "no newspaper in China will print what we write." He added, "My parents don't like it when I speak like this."

The student's father, a university professor, had been kept under virtual arrest for several years during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76. The authorities sent his mother to work in the countryside.

Student activists apparently do not plan any immediate action to renew their calls for democracy. They speak frequently of the possibility of launching demonstrations on April 5, the 11th anniversary of protests against the Cultural Revolution radicals who had dominated the Communist Party for a decade.

Pollard Gave Major Secrets, Paper Says

TEL AVIV — A newspaper report says that Jonathan Jay Pollard, a convicted American spy, gave more than 1,000 secret U.S. documents to Israel, including data that helped it bomb the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis in 1985.

The Jerusalem Post quoted anonymous U.S. and Israeli sources in an article Sunday that described the former intelligence analyst as a master spy, not a small-time agent with limited access to U.S. secrets.

Both the United States and Israel declined specific comment on the story.

But Yossi Ahimeir, spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said, "We still say that this whole affair was a mistake from our side, a mistake of some people."

According to the report, which was filed from Washington, the secrets Mr. Pollard gave to Israel included the following:

- Information about Soviet ship movements and arms deliveries to Syria and other Arab states, including information on SS-21 ground-to-ground missiles and SA-5 anti-aircraft missiles.
- Maps and satellite pictures of Iraqi and Syrian weapons factories and storage facilities, including the layout of eight Iraqi chemical warfare factories.
- A satellite photo of Pakistan's nuclear facility outside Islamabad and an alleged Pakistani program to build atomic bombs.

The report said Mr. Pollard gave Israel the results of U.S. reconnaissance flights over Tunisia, including a description of a building that served as PLO headquarters. He also passed on information about ship movements in the Mediterranean and Libya's anti-aircraft defense system, it said.

The report quoted one unidentified Israeli official as saying the data "made our life much easier" in carrying out the Oct. 1, 1985, air strike on Tunis in which about 60 Palestinians and Tunisians were killed.

Western allies and moderate Arab states criticized the U.S. government for supporting the raid.

The United Nations Security Council condemned the raid as an act of aggression, and Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, accused the United States of giving military assistance to Israel for the attack.

Mr. Pollard, 32, a former civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy, was arrested outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington on Nov. 21, 1985, and pleaded guilty to espionage. His wife, Anne, 26, pleaded guilty to lesser charges. Both are to be sentenced March 4.

TRIAL: Waving and Smiling, Demjanjuk Enters Court

(Continued from Page 1)

The court, however, ruled that the special Israeli law against Nazi crimes was properly covered in the extradition order.

Mr. Demjanjuk leaned forward between two guards from an elite Israeli paramilitary unit as Mr. O'Connor told the court he would prove that his client, who began the war as a Soviet soldier, was a prisoner of war held in a Nazi detention camp during the year of the Treblinka massacres.

"At no time was he the gas chamber operator," said Mr. O'Connor, a trim, intense lawyer from Buffalo, New York, whose flaring gestures and rising oratory eventually were modulated at the request of Judge Levin. "He was in fact in the Red Army, conscripted there and serving in combat against the forces of the Third Reich."

The chief prosecution attorney, Yona Blattman, promised to prove that Mr. Demjanjuk, after being captured by the German Army, willingly joined the anti-Soviet Ukrainians who fought with the Nazis, and was trained as a death camp auxiliary serving the Nazi SS.

The central piece of evidence is a 1942 photo identity card in the name of Ivan Demjanjuk citing the

same village, birthday and "even the scar on his back" as that of John Demjanjuk, according to the state.

"Day in, day out, hundreds of Jews taken as the day they were born were pushed into the chambers, forced down a path known as the 'road to heaven,'" Mr. Blattman said, standing in his black robe, facing the defendant who leaned to the translator. "The accused was especially cruel by beating them on the head and by pushing them into barbed wire fences."

they have no recourse. A few flee to shelters operated by Christian and other welfare groups, but most apparently stay on the job.

The men are generally from the same Southeast Asian countries, the Philippines and Thailand in particular. Increasingly, men from Pakistan and Bangladesh are coming, too.

Construction sites, ironworks and club kitchens are common places of employment for them. A few have been picked up while working as farmhands.

Foreigners are typically paid half or less of what Japanese working alongside them get, but still the attraction is enormous.

"We receive small salary in Japan," said Anselmo Sagban, a 26-year-old Filipino who worked on a construction site in Nagano city. "But when we convert to pesos, it's big."

He estimated his daily yen wage, equal to about \$25, was eight times

The flavour of an island in a single malt.

Isle of Jura SINGLE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY

Visiting New York City? Gramercy Park Hotel

Distinguished 500 room hotel with excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Room Service and Piano Bar. Overlooking Gramercy Park with newly decorated rooms.

Singles \$90-100
Doubles \$95-105
Suites \$125-200

Group rates and attractive monthly rates available.

Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien (212) 475-4320
Telex 668-755
Cable GRAMPARK
21st St. and Lexington Ave. New York, NY, USA 10010 or call your local Uzell office.

JAPAN: Illegal Aliens Targeted

(Continued from Page 1)

the wages for the same work in the Philippines.

Many aliens leave as poor as or poorer than when they arrived in Japan. Japanese gangsters often oversee the trade in women and cheat them. Crooked placement agencies in home countries collect huge sums in advance for jobs not found to exist once the person reaches Japan.

Japanese embassies have tried to tighten standards for visas. Airport officials now give people a closer look. From Nov. 17 to 26 last year, immigration officers and police mounted their first joint, nationwide raid of establishments suspected of harboring illegal foreigners.

They netted 1,021. But the agencies say they have the resources to catch only a fraction of the aliens.

The Japanese are quick to concede that as a people they feel uneasy living close to foreigners. Most Japanese have no experience with them; fewer than one million of the 120 million people here are foreign.

The concept of immigrant citizens is basically unknown here. While some foreigners, such as Koreans, can gain permanent residence, the guiding principle is that every foreigner who enters the country will one day leave.

Officials cite a lack of space but the belief that Japan is for the Japanese is at work as well. Japan has given generously in funds to support Indochinese refugees in camps elsewhere, but it has agreed to accept only about 10,000 for permanent resettlement.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELOR'S • MASTERS • DOCTORATE

For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.

Send detatched resume for free evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

400 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90024, Dept. 22, U.S.A.

China Makes Overture To Taiwan Opposition

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chinese Communist officials have made an overture to Taiwan's newly formed opposition party, according to party officials.

In Beijing's view, people like Taiwan's president, Chiang Ching-kuo, who was born on the mainland, would be more sympathetic to such appeals than the native Taiwanese, who make up about 85 percent of the island's 19 million people and a majority of the newly formed opposition party.

The opposition wants "self-determination" for Taiwan, which it defines as the right of Taiwan's people to choose their own government. But the Kuomintang and Communist consider that to be a thinly disguised call for independence, a concept they both oppose.

But Beijing is now taking a "more sophisticated" view, Mr. Harding said. The Communists understand that the older Kuomintang members have an emotional commitment to one China and are reluctant to deal with the mainland.

The Nationalist government has pursued a "three no's" policy — no contact, no compromise, no negotiations — with Beijing.

The younger generation of Taiwanese harbor "serious doubts" about one China under Communist rule, but are interested in having contacts and trade with the mainland.

The members, sensitive to the perception on Taiwan of such a meeting, decided against one.

A spokesman for the Chinese Embassy in Washington said Friday that no such meeting took place. He said he had no further information because the ambassador was out of town.

Nevertheless, the overture by the Communists is significant because it indicates a recent change in Beijing's approach to "friendly" Taiwan with the mainland, analysts said.

Harry Harding, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and a China specialist, said the shift began in October, when Hu Yaobang, who at the time was party leader, mentioned the importance of the "people of Taiwan" in resolving the Taiwan question.

In the past, the Chinese Commu-

China Makes Overture To Taiwan Opposition

NON VADIS — A Rome traffic policeman stopped a motorcyclist from entering the city center Monday morning as a ban on driving in the historic center took effect. The move was taken to reduce pollution and congestion. Only residential traffic is allowed.

Rabin Calls Arms Deal a Diplomatic Necessity

WANTED PUBLISHER

Rabin Calls Arms Deal a Diplomatic Necessity

By Jim Hoagland and Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has defended Israel's arms shipments to Iran as a necessary effort "to try to open contacts with our enemies" in the Middle East, adding that he regrets that Israel did not succeed in establishing "better liaison with Iran."

In an interview in Tel Aviv, Mr. Rabin described in detail Israel's goals in cooperating with the United States in shipping anti-tank weapons and Hawk missiles to Iran. Israel's motivation has been previously described in official statements almost solely in terms of helping the Reagan administration win freedom for American hostages in Lebanon.

Mr. Rabin, a former ambassador to Washington, stressed that he released two shipments drawn from Israel's own arsenal in 1985 only after being assured that the Reagan administration formally encouraged the shipments.

Mr. Rabin said, "I was in Washington for five years and I know what it means to send a single screw that comes from the United States outside Israel without U.S. approval."

But Mr. Rabin and other senior Israeli officials acknowledged that they had relied on an oral assurance given by Robert C. McFarlane, who at the time was President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, that Mr. Reagan had approved the shipments.

These officials also said Israel went ahead with the shipments even though the White House warned that it would deny involvement in the 1985 operation if it were disclosed. That warning apparently was conveyed by Mr. McFarlane when he told an Israeli diplomat, David Kinche, that Mr. Reagan endorsed the idea.

The lack of independent confirmation of Mr. Reagan's approval is important because of a conflict in testimony given by Mr. McFarlane and the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, who has said that the president did not give his approval before the September shipment of TOW anti-tank weapons by Israel to Iran.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who was prime minister at the time of the arms shipments, has said that he approved the operation only as a favor to the United States for "humanitarian" reasons.

Mr. Peres has declined to be interviewed about his role in the Iran affair, which he and close associates helped encourage and coordinate, according to a U.S. Senate intelligence committee report on the arms deals released last month.

Mr. Rabin defended the 1985 shipments as being consistent not only with Israeli security interests but also with the advice that the United States has given Israel about pursuing peace in the Middle East.

"The main American argument has been that to achieve peace with Arab countries, you have to talk to them," Mr. Rabin said. "You have to make peace with your enemies, not with your friends. Iran is a bitter enemy of Israel as well as the United States, and it was natural to try to open channels of communication."

In shipping 500 TOW anti-tank missiles and 18 Hawk missiles to Iran between September and November 1985, Mr. Rabin maintained that "we did not move without getting assurance from Mr. McFarlane that the president approved it."

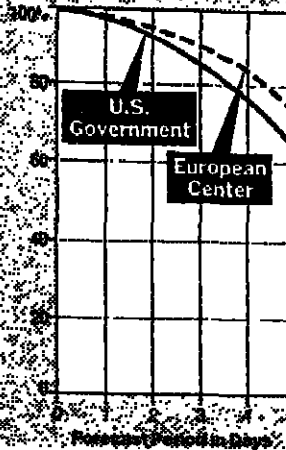
Mr. Rabin said that after Mr. Kinche received Mr. McFarlane's oral assurance, "I assumed it was safe enough" to begin shipping U.S. weapons to Tehran from Israel's stockpile.

But the defense minister added, "I was much happier when the United States and Israel came to the conclusion in December 1985 that the method of operation should be changed."

On Jan. 17, 1986, Mr. Reagan for the first time formally approved the arms sales by secretly authorizing direct U.S. shipments to Iran. This formal authorization significantly reduced Israel's role in managing the opening to Iran.

Asked if he regretted Israel's earlier activism, Mr. Rabin suggested that he was bolstered only that more U.S. hostages had not been freed and that better liaison had not been established with Iran.

Weather Forecasts How Accurate?



Average accuracy of forecasts last month shows the European edge in three- to five-day predictions.

Europe Keeps a Step Ahead of U.S. in Global Weather Forecasts

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. weather forecasters are lagging significantly behind their European counterparts in the international competition to improve global prediction, according to meteorologists on both sides of the Atlantic.

Over the last two years, officials say, progress in simulating the Earth's weather patterns has sharply improved the forecasts issued by the U.S. government's National Meteorological Center near Washington.

The center provides the basic forecast sent each day to regional centers around the United States.

But the American forecasts remain consistently inferior to forecasts even those for the United States that are made by the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts, a 17-nation facility based in Reading, England.

Data from both centers and interviews with meteorologists show that the gap is as much as a day. The European center's forecast for the next six days, for

instance, is roughly as reliable as the American five-day forecast.

Officials, meteorologists and others give several reasons for the lag, but one stands out: The European center runs its model on a computer, an American one, that is roughly three times more powerful than the computer used at the U.S. center. That allows its forecasting to be not just faster but also more detailed and more realistic.

Apart from matters of national pride and scientific prestige, the progress in forecasting affects an increasingly wide range of industries. Truckers, airlines, oil drillers, farmers, fishermen and construction companies all have an urgent financial interest in forecasts of weather more than a day or two in advance.

Although the gap has existed throughout the 1980s, recent improvements in the European center's weather model highlight the disparity. Forecasters in many countries, even outside Europe, are coming to rely on the European model. Recently, for example, Southeast Asian countries have found the predictions useful in anticipating tropical monsoons.

"We feel we have made significant gains, and we can

demonstrate that," said William D. Bonner, director of the American center. "But it really takes time to catch up in this business. You cannot drop five years behind and make that up in a few years when you're competing in an environment where everyone else is moving forward."

The Americans and Europeans are not the only players in the forecasting race. Other national centers, including Japan's, have made tremendous strides in the last few years.

The Europeans rely heavily on the United States as the largest source of raw weather data from satellites and ground stations, and they make their forecast freely available to Washington each day by electronic transmission. The American forecasters, in turn, take note of Europe's predictions as well as their own in producing summaries for use by local forecasters.

In explaining the forecasting gap, some American meteorologists cite the different missions of the two centers. The National Meteorological Center must issue forecasts for the next day or two as well as the medium-term forecasts for the following several days, while the European center was established specifically

to concentrate on the medium range. So the Europeans can wait several hours longer before starting their computer run.

Most scientists believe, however, that the crucial difference between the European and American centers lies in the power of their supercomputers.

The Americans upgraded their computer most recently in 1983 with the purchase of a Control Data Cyber 205. By then the European center had already been using a Cray computer for four years. The Europeans leaped ahead again a year ago with the purchase of a more advanced Cray, the X-MP-48.

Global forecast models are immensely complex numerical engines, using data about the state of the atmosphere at one instant to calculate the likely state of the atmosphere five minutes later, and then repeating the process over and over again. They simulate 10 days of weather in a few hours of computer processing.

The Americans hope to upgrade their computer again, saying they are near the limit of what they can accomplish with their present equipment. But officials say they will not be able to get a better computer until 1989 at the earliest.

U.S. Is Nudging South Korean Parties Toward Compromise

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The United States has begun a vigorous campaign to nudge South Korea's rival political parties toward a compromise that would lead to a more democratic government.

South Korean politicians and newspapers have devoted considerable attention in recent days to a suggestion by a State Department official that relations with Washington may hinge on whether this country develops "a more open and legitimate political system."

The official, Gaston J. Sigur Jr., assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, also

urged South Koreans to begin "permanently civilizing their politics," a call for the military to get out of the government.

His remarks could be interpreted as indirect criticism of President Chun Doo Hwan, a former army general who presides over an authoritarian government filled with other former military officers in important positions.

There has been no clear government reaction to Mr. Sigur's comments, which were made Feb. 6 to the United States-Korea Society in New York. But the concern here is evident from the prominent coverage, including lengthy translations,

that the government-regulated press has given to the Sigur speech.

Another sign of a more assertive United States stance is the behavior of the new American ambassador, James R. Lilley, who arrived three months ago.

In a politically significant gesture, he met last week with Kim Young Sam, an opposition leader. Mr. Lilley is said to be considering a meeting with another dissident politician, Kim Dae Jung.

Although specifics of the discussion last week were not disclosed, Mr. Lilley's action contrasted with the more standoffish approach to the opposition taken by his predecessor, Richard L. Walker.

In his more than five years in Seoul, Mr. Walker met privately with Kim Young Sam only once, and then only toward the end of his stay, and he never had a substantive discussion with Kim Dae Jung.

Government and ruling party leaders have made it plain that they would be deeply offended if the chief American representative here were to meet with Kim Dae Jung, whom they openly despise.

"I think that the ambassador of our friendly country will act wisely," Lee Choon Koo, secretary general of the governing Democratic Justice Party, said recently.

Kim Dae Jung is barred from political activity because he is under a suspended sentence for his conviction on what U.S. officials describe as trumped-up sedition charges. Despite the ban, he is a controlling force behind the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Whenever he tries to attend a rally or a news conference, however, the police put him under house arrest. He has been confined to his home 46 times since his return two years ago from exile in the United States.

American calls for compromise come in the face of a bitter political deadlock over the pivotal issue of how to choose a new leader to succeed Mr. Chun next Feb. 24, 1988, and he has promised he will step down and preside over what would be South Korea's first peaceful transfer of power.

The ruling party wants to replace the electoral-college system with a cabinet-style government led by a prime minister. But the opposition insists on direct election of a president, viewing that as its only fair shot at gaining power.

Iceland Meeting a Failure, Panel Says

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland was "the textbook case on how the superpowers should not negotiate," according to Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Aspin released a 30-page study Sunday by the Defense Policy Panel, which he heads, that examined the preparations for and the conduct of the meeting in October between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"The summit could have been a tragedy," Mr. Aspin concluded. "Instead, it will replace the 1961 summit between John Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev as the textbook case on how the superpowers should not negotiate."

Mr. Aspin added: "The complete record, from the decision to accept the Soviet invitation to a

quickie summit to the effort to put a favorable spin on the outcome, shows the White House in confusion and disarray."

One member of the 13-member panel, Representative Duncan Hunter, Republican of California, filed a six-page dissent, calling the report "unprofessional" and a "celebration of form over substance" dominated by "political spin."

The report said the proposal that caused the most problems was a hasty U.S. initiative to eliminate ballistic missiles in 10 years, "offered freely by the president in full knowledge that its implications had not been considered either by his own military or by U.S. allies."

"The entire process was flawed," said Mr. Aspin, whose panel based its report on a series of hearings on the meetings. "Despite frequent public statements opposing ill-prepared summits, and with the U.S. elections only six weeks away, Reagan agreed to go to Reykjavik."

Mr. Aspin said the administration, which billed the session as a "preparatory meeting," had 10 days in which to get ready and "an effort to prepare for substantive talks was never made."

"Yet at Reykjavik," he said, "it was Reagan's own suggestion that converted the meeting from one intended to draft plans for a subsequent summit into a meeting that would engage in real deal-making."

The report said, "With the value of hindsight, it is possible to draw several conclusions about the process that suggest the Reagan administration was ill-prepared for the negotiations it participated in, and consequently, would have been ill-served had its product been accepted."

Without specific arms proposals of his own and unsupported by strict rules of engagement, the president was vulnerable to a momentum established by the Soviets," the report said.

DUARTE: Despite Reforms, U.S. Aid, El Salvador Remains Mired in Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

the leftist guerrillas fighting the government because they were sick of war. But she added that they felt abandoned. "We are caught between the government and the guerrillas," she said. "It is a canyon without an exit."

Such frustration is readily encountered in the jammed city streets and bare peasant villages of this small country, where Mr. Duarte's difficulties appear to be only one expression of much deeper problems that are rooted in centuries of social inequality, authoritarianism, and class polarization.

The key struggle for control of the countryside goes on, and most analysts predict that the United States will be forced to remain heavily involved in El Salvador for years, perhaps even decades.

American diplomats and Salvadoran political analysts argue that the gains in curbing gross human rights abuses, stabilizing the economy, training the army, and supporting an elected civilian government are essential and hard-won first steps.

But they do not appear to be enough to break the underlying political deadlock that divides the country into warring factions, nor to assure that the government will govern effectively, the diplomats and officials say.

American policy appears to have staved off a victory by the Marxist rebels, but it seems to have stumbled on the harder task of building a working society in El Salvador.

The sense of drift has visibly begun to upset the army high command, which is more powerful than ever as the result of a war that has guaranteed constant American aid.

Almost inevitably, the army has begun to assert itself politically, putting pressure on Mr. Duarte to improve his performance in his last two years in office and pressing a new vital counterinsurgency plan called Unidad to Rebuild.

"The high command has to begin to play a role in political and social policy," said Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, watching his troops hand out food and medicine in the contested eastern village of Cacopera. "As long as people lack food, work, roofs, and health, the problem is intractable."

The guerrillas of the Marxist Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, hard hit in the last two

years, appear to have regrouped and regained a surprising measure of political and military force in recent months.

They have effectively pressed their strategy of a long war of attrition, rebuilt an urban labor front, and carried out sabotage, ambushes, assassinations, and kidnappings to disrupt government economic and political policies. The rebels appear to have almost no chance of outright victory, but they have defied predictions that they are close to defeat.

"We find the midterm perspective is better for us now," Guillermo Ungo, leader of the rebel civilian political front, said in a telephone interview from Panama where he lives in exile.

A third round of peace talks with the rebels failed last September, and the outlook for future meetings is dim.

The U.S. commitment here remains higher than ever. With additional cash this year for earthquake

relief, American aid may climb to a record \$770 million, from \$544.7 million last year.

But despite such assistance, as well as a major effort at land reform, El Salvador remains a country of profound inequality embedded in almost every structure and attitude of society.

While peasants make up the majority of the population, political power remains in the hands of the urban elite. Most Salvadorans are afraid of policemen and soldiers, and few of the poor would dream of seeking legal redress against a landlord because virtually no judge would favor a poor man.

Fifty percent of those who can work are unemployed or underemployed. This year, Salvadorans face an almost 40 percent increase in prices, inflation that is a source of growing discontent.

The rich, on the other hand, appear to have barely felt the weight of the war and the bankrupt economy.

Among the riches of Beverly Hills, a little gem of a hotel.

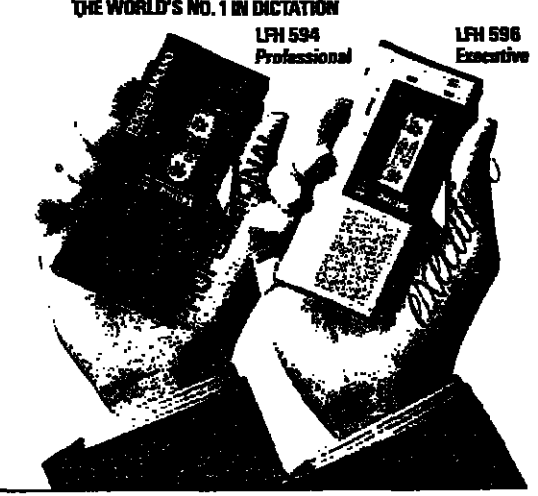
The Beverly Pavilion is one of two small, fashionable Beverly Hills hotels that are run in the European style, under the direct supervision of the proprietor himself. And we offer our guests the ultimate Beverly Hills experience: free limo service to glorious Rodeo Drive.



BEVERLY PAVILION
A Max Baur Hotel
9360 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Telex No. 691 3466.

Instant notetaking in the palm of your hand!

There's a new generation of Pucker Memos. They're compact, light and easy to use. And they're from Philips — THE WORLD'S NO. 1 IN DICTATION



Call your office equipment dealer or send this coupon in:

Name: _____
Address: _____
Philips B.U. Desk Equipment, Teislerstrasse 64, A-1101 Vienna, Austria.

For the price of a local call within your country—

NOW YOU CAN MAKE INSTANT RESERVATIONS AT ANY INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL IN THE WORLD!

- DENMARK 0430 0111
- FRANCE 19 05 90 85 55
- NETHERLANDS 06 0226111
- SWEDEN 020 795 111
- SWITZERLAND 046 05 15 55
- UNITED KINGDOM London 741 9000
- Rest of the UK 0345 581 444
- WEST GERMANY and Berlin 0130 3955

Multi-lingual, experienced reservationists are standing by (from 8:30 am-8:00 pm weekdays)* to instantly confirm your reservations at any one of our 100 Inter-Continental and Forum Hotels worldwide! And best of all, it costs no more than the price of a local call within your country. It's services like this, combined with our gracious amenities, that have made Inter-Continental Hotels the choice of business and leisure travellers around the world.

INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

7:30 am-7:00 pm in the United Kingdom.

In London the utmost in luxury is waiting at Hyde Park Corner.

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL LONDON



RESERVATIONS Call the hotel direct or your nearest reservation or sales office.

Reservations for the cost of a local call in these countries:	046.05.15.55
Denmark 0430.0111	Switzerland 0130.3955
France 19.05.90.85.55	W. Germany (inc. Berlin) 0345.581.444
Netherlands 06.0226.111	Spain, Barcelona (91) 402.83.40
Norway 020.795.111	Sweden 020.795.111
UK London 741.9000	
Rest of UK 0345.581.444	

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL!
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS
One Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, (1) 409-333, Telex 25853

A managed investment in international trade

Investing in shipping containers which are leased to major shipping lines is a profitable business

In addition to its own fleet, the Transco Group of Companies manage container leasing operations on behalf of over 2000 private investors on an international basis.

Purchase price US\$2500.00 each including positioning from factory to the nearest lease out point.

55% financing in US dollars over five years.

Non-recourse and self-liquidating.

Residual value equal to the initial cash invested and fully covered by class 'A' bonds administered by a big '8' accounting firm.

For full details, without obligation, and our new colour brochure please contact:



Trans Container Marketing AG
Gellerstrasse 18,
CH-4052 Basel,
Switzerland.
Tel: (061) 42.23.77.
Fax: 644-46 tuc ch.
Telex: 1061142.23.72.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading quality book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, reviews, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet 143 Van Ness Place, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Mixed Eastern Signals

The regimes of Eastern Europe are reacting with a mix of apprehension and antagonism to Mikhail Gorbachev's calls for openness and "democratization." General Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland has applauded. But in East Germany, the regime of Erich Honecker has signaled that it does not intend to imitate the new Soviet line...

Turbulence in Brazil

Brazil is sliding closer to the danger zone. Its economy has deteriorated rapidly in a few months, and the government's authority has declined with it. Brazil is a country of immense resilience and resources; it has sometimes recovered its balance in circumstances as unpropitious as these...

Soon to Breathe Easier

Millions of New Yorkers will breathe easier starting on May 7. That is the effective date for the State Public Health Council's new rules regarding public smoking. Restaurants will no longer echo "Would you mind pointing your cigarette in another direction?" Cab drivers can stop posting signs that read "Driver is Allergic!"

Other Comment

What Mercy and Compassion?

World opinion, initially slow this time in responding to the plight of the Palestinians in Sabra, Chatila and Burj al-Brajneh, is weakening. But indignation about not wanting to see a sine qua non to a cure. The West cannot impose a solution, but could help induce one. That the Western powers have overplayed their hand in the past does not mean they are without resources, moral resources included.

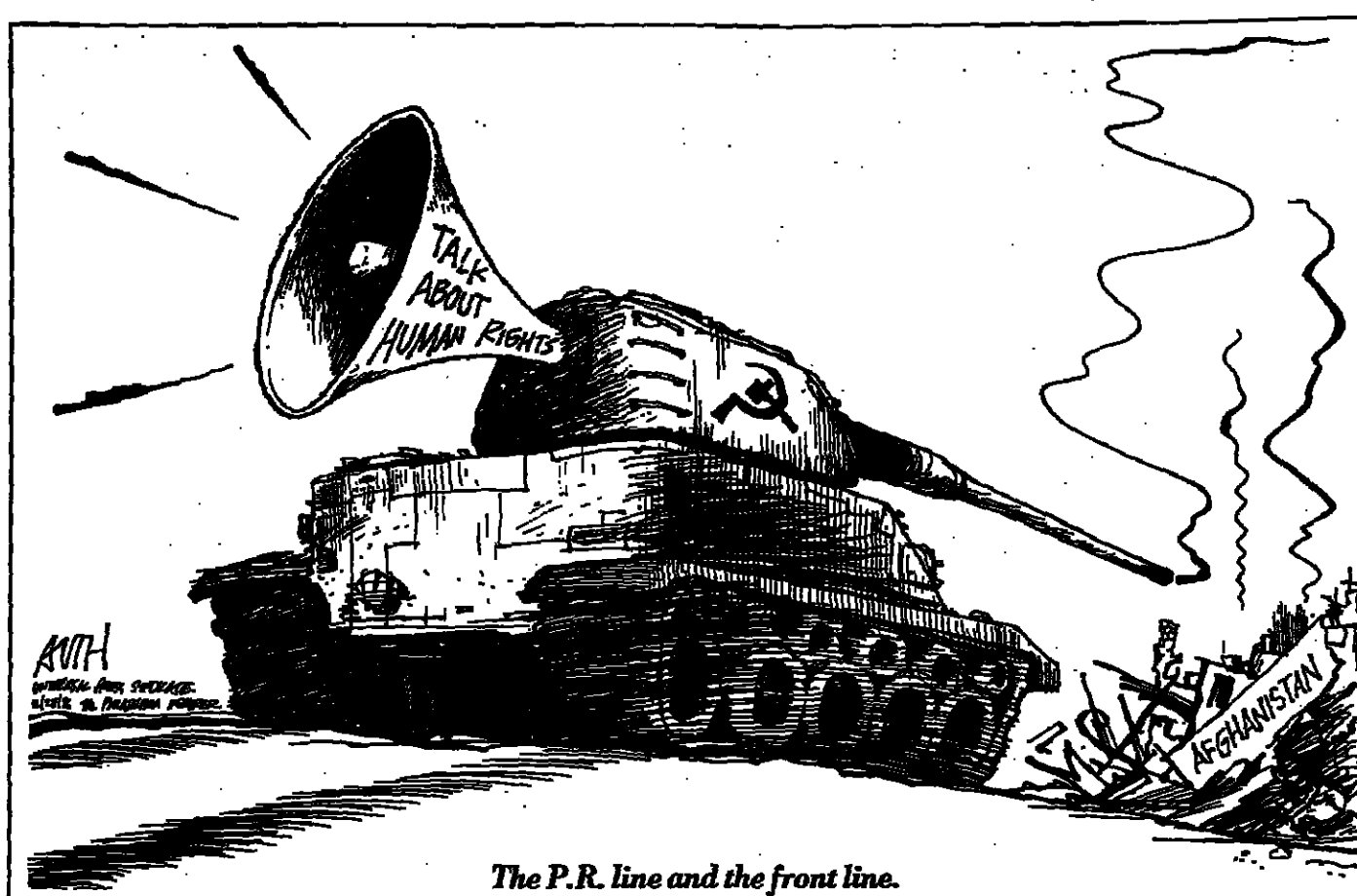
When Europeans Are United

When Europe is really united, it can halt America's blackmail. The Old World's firm defense of its Airbus symbol has proved that. But Community-wide industrial projects are few. It follows that Europe will cave in more often than it resists.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1978-1982. KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen. LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher. JOHN VINOCCO, Executive Editor. WALTER WELLS, Editor. SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors. CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor.

OPINION



No, Reagan Hasn't Yet Finished

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld. WASHINGTON — To any anxious European friend: You ask whether the Reagan administration is finished. You ask it, furthermore, and thank you, in some bafflement and dismay but in a respectful, without assuming that the pursuit of integrity in government — which is the way most of us here see the entry into the Iran-contra affair — is an act of respect to the Atlantic alliance.

Europe Should Get Serious About Its Own Defense

By William Pfaff. PARIS — Europeans are only now confronting the fact that there are serious people in the U.S. Congress prepared to see American troop strength in Europe sharply reduced or withdrawn. They awaken to the fact that Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle speaks for many in the United States who have lost patience with Western Europe.

Indonesia Will Vote and Generals Will Stay on Top

By Harold Crouch. CANBERRA — In April, Indonesia will hold its fourth general election since General Suharto took power in 1966, but there is no possibility that the results will threaten military domination of the government.

Privacy for the Employee Is Going Out of Fashion

By Gary T. Marx. CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The USG Acoustical Products Company, based in Chicago, recently announced that employees at any of its nine plants who smoke, whether at work or at home, might soon be out of a job unless they stopped. After a grace period of several months, the company said it would monitor health using a test that measures lung capacity, and any employees still believed to be smoking could be fired.

You Europeans will get by, chewing your nails.

do anything at all. Aides will run the international economy and trade, somehow. You Europeans will get along, chewing your nails. In the Middle East, America will respond to alarms — not much more. Southern Africa is for stalling. In Afghanistan we will support the guerrillas. That leaves arms control and Nicaragua.

India Seeks

My guess is that Mr. Reagan will finally go with Mr. Shultz. The deal looks to be there for the picking on the Soviet side, since in Moscow as in Washington arms control is the single issue on which a politician with plenty of else on his plate can make a dramatic move and act like a leader.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Cuba Is Warned. WASHINGTON — President William H. Taft is almost ready to intervene again in Cuba. This action would probably mean the end of that Republic. News of the disturbance growing out of the revolutionary attitude of the Spanish war veterans has been communicated to Washington.

1937: Amnesty Hopes. ROME — The amnesty proclaimed on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Naples will affect tens of thousands of criminals, it is estimated here [on Feb. 17], but the decree printed in all the afternoon newspapers benefits relatively few political prisoners. Pardons apply only to those sentenced under the criminal code, whereas most political prisoners are tried by special tribunals, which sentence them "al confino" — a classification to which today's decree does not extend. It is hoped that a subsequent decree will extend the amnesty to those held "al confino."

OPINION

It's Time to Start Caring About Ecuador

By A.M. Rosenthal

QUITO, Ecuador — This is one of the pleasantest of cities, full of grace and the taste of history, capital of a country splendid in mountain and sea, and center of a society that captured the attention of all the Americas when it turned from military dictatorship to political freedom eight years ago.

Now it is the scene of a different kind of test: whether a still-forming democratic system can survive pressures from within. The pressures are not guerrilla conspiracies but the feuds and hatreds of the men elected and sworn to preserve the new experiment in government.

planning to oust the president's predecessor. It has made quite clear that it will not support any coup now whatever the excuse. And although the United States backs the president, the U.S. Embassy here deals openly and warmly with opposition leaders, too.

ON MY MIND

country not known for much other than bananas, oil and the islands where Charles Darwin saw finches and lizards that inspired his theories of evolution?

There is one big reason why Latin American nations care a great deal. It commands considerable attention from the State Department and even engaged the White House, in the days before the White House's mind and soul were imprisoned by the Iran-hostage-Nicaragua fiasco. Ecuador was the first of 10 Latin American nations to move from military rule toward democracy.

Last week a group of top businessmen from the Americas, members of the Americas Society, met here under the chairmanship of David Rockefeller. The fact that the session was not canceled despite the unease caused by the president's kidnapping was a mark of support for the country.

And this is one of those cases where nobody has the United States to kick around. The State Department has been doing exactly what it should. It warned off the armed forces when they were

Secondhand Smokers

The Tobacco Institute in the United States reportedly claims that 550 continuous hours of breathing secondhand smoke in an office would be required for nicotine exposure to be equivalent to the smoking of one cigarette.

West Germany's relations with East Germany are difficult enough without Richard Perle's and Lionel Bloch's kibitzing (Letters, Jan. 7). Those relations are a superb guarantee of peace in Europe. West German credits for East Germany are worth every penny.

WILLIAM S. CRAIN, Reichartshausen, West Germany.

Richard Perle Has His Uses

Regarding the opinion column "Perle's Break Diplomacy Isn't Diplomacy" (Feb. 11) by Edwin M. Yoder:

Mr. Yoder correctly points out that classical diplomacy is an art "whose methods and customs long preceded the rise of democracy."

When Congress appointed a Supreme Court not to the president's liking, he put up a police cordon to prevent the

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



DANZIGER The Creative Services Agency

About Bureaucratic Pains Of Childbirth in Gai Paris

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — In Paris, where, amid strikes and snowstorms, I recently produced an infant, childbearing is an important contribution to the state. The Revolution first conceived of this. I gather from the slogan chiseled onto the hospital gate, which read, if I am not mistaken, "Liberté, Egalité, Maternité."

MEANWHILE

some of the most generous maternity benefits on offer in the Western world: 18 weeks of leave at full pay (plus an extra 5 weeks' sick leave for high blood pressure); large lump sums of cash; exemption from medical bills for the last three months of pregnancy; and, also gratis, a week in the hospital, spent in a private room with a sweeping view of an 18th century copula and the Tour Montparnasse, the tallest building in Europe.

an army of functionaries. At a reunion of information at my neighborhood Child Protection Center, one Guadeloupean mother and I sat surrounded by 12 public health nurses, midwives and social assistants, eager to fill us in on the child care and home visits available to residents of the 10th arrondissement. There was a hitch: In early 1987, they admitted somewhat sheepishly at the end of the session, there would be no one to visit our sector.

But it was the heureux événement itself which revealed the naked workings of the system in all their splendor. After weeks of bodily supervision of all sorts, I was left alone in a hospital bed with a bodpan in lieu of modern technology and my beloved spouse as midhusband.

Minutes later, it was time for delivery, and a tumbler was hurriedly brought in to wheel me to the bloc. It was too late for such frills as blood-pressure cuffs, epidurals, antibiotic drips or monitors.

The salle de travail, as the delivery room is poetically called, was as cozy as a parade ground in midwinter. The delivery team, more martial than medical, had a bracing disregard for sentiment. Some were sullen, some snappy; those who cared to communicate shouted.

The infant was yanked out, blinked a little, was passed from hand to hand. My husband, already numbed from being treated like a stand for an intravenous drip, was reminded of a visit to the local butcher — not because of the blood but because of the professional detachment. Our butcher has a pride in his skill, and a certain professional respect for the meat at his command, but he feels no need to waste public relations on pork chops.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

should be treated through classical diplomacy. But when it comes to dealing with the Soviet Union, occasionally it is salutary to hear that the emperor (or in this case, the empire) has no clothes.

SCOTT SQUINQUIST, St. Denis, France.

West Germany's relations with East Germany are difficult enough without Richard Perle's and Lionel Bloch's kibitzing (Letters, Jan. 7). Those relations are a superb guarantee of peace in Europe. West German credits for East Germany are worth every penny.

GUENTHER LUESCHEN, Aachen, West Germany.

International Union of Students, join with those who were profoundly disturbed by the recent U.S. test. U.S. insensibility to worldwide protest is astonishing and horrific. No experts are needed to detect what is demanded, or to prove that nuclear explosions will not enhance "security."

GASTON GRISONI, Secretary, International Union of Students, Prague.

Black Africa's trade with South Africa increases by leaps and bounds every year. It seems that beyond the ideological and political talk, South Africa is accepted by its neighbors as a very useful partner in their development.

C. PIETERSE, Brussels.

An Old Nuclear Argument

To justify U.S. policy on nuclear testing, George Will asserts that a reduction in the number and yield of nuclear weapons in the American arsenal was made possible by test-related modernization ("Perle Does Well to Knock Modernization in NATO," Feb. 5).

Edward Teller recently made a similar assertion, in Nature magazine, with the object of minimizing the significance of the "nuclear winter" hypothesis. However, the evidence he cited dated from 1980, before the accelerated Reagan administration buildup and the rearmament of U.S. plutonium production facilities. Can Mr. Will support his argument with more recent data?

A.J. McEVROY, Lansanne, Switzerland.

Student organizations from more than 100 countries, grouped within our

Regarding the Postcard essay "Year of the Cynical Top" (Feb. 11):

Standard eight-peg blocks, laid end to end, would reach 4.8 times around the world. But Mr. Bull did not say end to end. He said snapped together. I hate to think how many people may go through life believing the five-times-around claim just because they read it in the Trib. Some may calculate the earth's circumference at 12,000 kilometers!

GERALD E. DIXON, Prangins, Switzerland.

Misinformation All Around

When I called the Caisse d'Allocations Familiales to ask why, despite the stream of documents I had sent them on four occasions, there was no sign of the lump sums, I was rebuffed for failing to provide my husband's salary slips. The state giveth, but not without exacting its pound of flesh. My lunch breaks were occupied inscribing my 15-digit identification number on Social Security forms. Child care requires the attentions of

General News

Scalia Seeks to Rid U.S. Judiciary of Routine Cases

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

NEW ORLEANS — Justice Antonin Scalia of the U.S. Supreme Court has called for a major overhaul of the federal judiciary, saying it was being transformed from an "elite" into a vast bureaucracy by a flood of routine cases.

He urged relegating large categories of cases like routine Social Security disability claims and Freedom of Information Act suits to specialized tribunals. This would reverse what he termed the "continuing deterioration" in the prestige of the federal district and appellate courts and the quality of the lawyers interested in serving on them.

"The time is well past due" for action if "a system of elite federal courts" is to be retained, Justice Scalia said at the American Bar Association convention here Sunday.

In his first major speech since he joined the Supreme Court in September, the 50-year-old justice said the framers of the Constitution saw "federal judiciary as a 'natural aristocracy,' their words, of ability rather than wealth."

He said it was inevitable that federal district appellate courts would stop attracting "the cream of the profession" unless action was taken to limit their caseloads and their need to "de-routine personal injury and employment suits and other cases they consider 'trivial.'" While bar association leaders said they could carefully consider the justice's sugges-

tions, some lawyers here quickly rejected them. The suggestions are likely to be controversial among civil libertarians and others concerned about the availability of the federal courts to ordinary people.

Justice Scalia's concerns are shared by many federal judges, and in some respects they resemble complaints voiced over the years by Warren E. Burger, the retired chief justice.

But the new justice's speech had a greater tone of urgency, and his call for relegating many cases to lesser, specialized tribunals went far beyond anything the former chief justice has said.

Justice Scalia said that when he graduated from Harvard Law School, he had aspired to become a federal judge because federal courts were "the arena for the big cases."

In those courts, he said, "an elite group of practitioners" argued before judges viewed as "great minds."

Now, he suggested, if "the best and the brightest" still aspire to be federal judges, it may be because of an outdated notion of what it entails.

"As the image catches up with the modern reality," he said, "the attractiveness of the job will disappear."

Since 1960, he said, the federal courts have been transformed by an explosion of federal rights on which lawsuits could be based.

He said that since 1960 the number of federal

civil suits filed each year has more than quadrupled, from 58,000 to more than 250,000, and the number of appeals has multiplied ninefold, from 3,900 to 35,000.

While the number of federal district and appellate judges has increased from fewer than 300 in 1960 to more than 700 now, he said, the increase has not been enough to keep pace with the caseload. A federal district judge now has nearly twice as many cases to handle each year as in 1960 and appellate judges have nearly four times as many, he said.

Appointing more district and appellate judges to handle the growing caseload is no solution to the problem, Justice Scalia said, because it only dilutes the prestige of the office and "aggravates the problem of image."

He also said the problems would not be solved by other changes debated in recent years, such as eliminating the jurisdiction of federal courts over state-law suits between citizens of different states or creating a new court to hear some appeals from the 12 regional federal appellate courts.

While such a court would lighten the Supreme Court's caseload, he said, it would only exacerbate the loss of prestige of the federal district and appeals courts, pushing them one step down the ladder.

Using specialized courts to handle routine disputes, he said, would free district and appellate courts to handle more important cases.

Nicaragua Invited to Regional Talks

By William Branigin

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Four Central American presidents have called on Nicaragua to join them in a conference to discuss a regional peace plan, but they failed to reach agreement on a peace proposal put forward by Costa Rica's president, Oscar Arias Sánchez.

At the end of a one-day meeting here Sunday, Mr. Arias and the presidents of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala signed a general statement of principles inviting Nicaragua to meet with them in a regional conference.

Mr. Arias then read his proposal, which was left unsigned.

The proposal was endorsed by 1,000 policemen, President Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, José Azcona Hoyo of Honduras and Marco Vinicio Cerón of Guatemala joined Mr. Arias in signing the document.

The document called for a "democratization" of Nicaragua, which has been pursuing a neutral policy toward the Nicaraguan conflict, wanted more time to consider the peace plan. It would commit the signers to greater concessions to internal opponents than Guatemala has been willing to grant its armed rebels.

The Costa Rican proposal calls for a general amnesty for political offenders in all five countries within 60 days of signing, dialogue with internal opponents and, at the same time, a cease-fire with armed rebels. All but Costa Rica and Honduras have armed rebel movements.

process and a manifestation of the interventionist policy of the United States.

The Costa Rican plan is based on a 21-point draft proposal put forward in 1984 by the Contadora group of countries, made up of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

However, the Arias plan places more emphasis on internal "democratization" in Nicaragua as a means of defusing a six-year guerrilla war being waged by the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as Contras.

According to diplomatic sources, Guatemala, which has been pursuing a neutral policy toward the Nicaraguan conflict, wanted more time to consider the peace plan. It would commit the signers to greater concessions to internal opponents than Guatemala has been willing to grant its armed rebels.

The Costa Rican proposal calls for a general amnesty for political offenders in all five countries within 60 days of signing, dialogue with internal opponents and, at the same time, a cease-fire with armed rebels. All but Costa Rica and Honduras have armed rebel movements.

The Arias plan also puts forward a timetable for "democratization," calling for complete freedom of the press within 60 days of signing, political pluralism and simulta-

neous elections for a Central American parliament, modeled on the European Parliament, in the first six months of 1988. The elections would be monitored by international observers.

The plan also calls for elections under the same monitoring for municipalities, legislatures and presidents in the five countries.

It calls for cessation of military aid to insurgents and irregular forces but stops short of a proposal by the Contadora group to halt military aid to governments as well.

It also forbids the use of national territory for aggression against another country and calls for negotiations within 60 days on the reduction of arms stocks.

The agreement would be supervised by a committee to be made up of the secretaries-general of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and the foreign ministers of the four Contadora countries and four "support group" countries, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Peru.

Mr. Arias said he remained "optimistic" that his plan would be accepted eventually.

The meeting came amid uncertainty about the future of the Nicaraguan rebel leadership, which is split between conservative elements and more liberal figures who initially supported the 1979 Nicaraguan revolution.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Françoise Jaulin, his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jean-Marie Bites and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Jaulin and their son, Mr. and Mrs. Etienne Jaulin, Mr. and Mrs. Yves-Marie de Magnanville and their children, Mr. Clement Jaulin, his children and grand children, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Umbrich, his parents-in-law, his brothers and sisters and their children and all his family deeply regret to announce the passing away of

Mr. Françoise JAULIN, Ingénieur du Corps des Mines, died peacefully with the last rites of the Holy Church on February 14th, 1987 at the age of 54. The religious ceremony will be held at the Eglise de la Madeleine in Paris 8th, on Thursday 19th February at 3 p.m. The burial will follow in the Cimetière du Montparnasse in the family tomb. No flowers or wreaths. According to the wish of the deceased, donations may be addressed to the Institut Gustave Roussy, Service de Tiroserie, 39 43 rue Camille Desmoulins, 94800 Villejuif, France.

Oris Elevator Company USA is sorry to announce the passing away of their former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

François JAULIN on Saturday February 14th, 1987 in Paris. The funeral will take place on Thursday February 19th, 1987 at 3 p.m. at the Eglise de la Madeleine, place de la Madeleine, Paris 75008. The burial will follow at the Cimetière du Montparnasse, 3 bd Edgar-Quinet, Paris 75014.

United Technologies Corporation sadly announces the passing away of their Senior Vice-President.

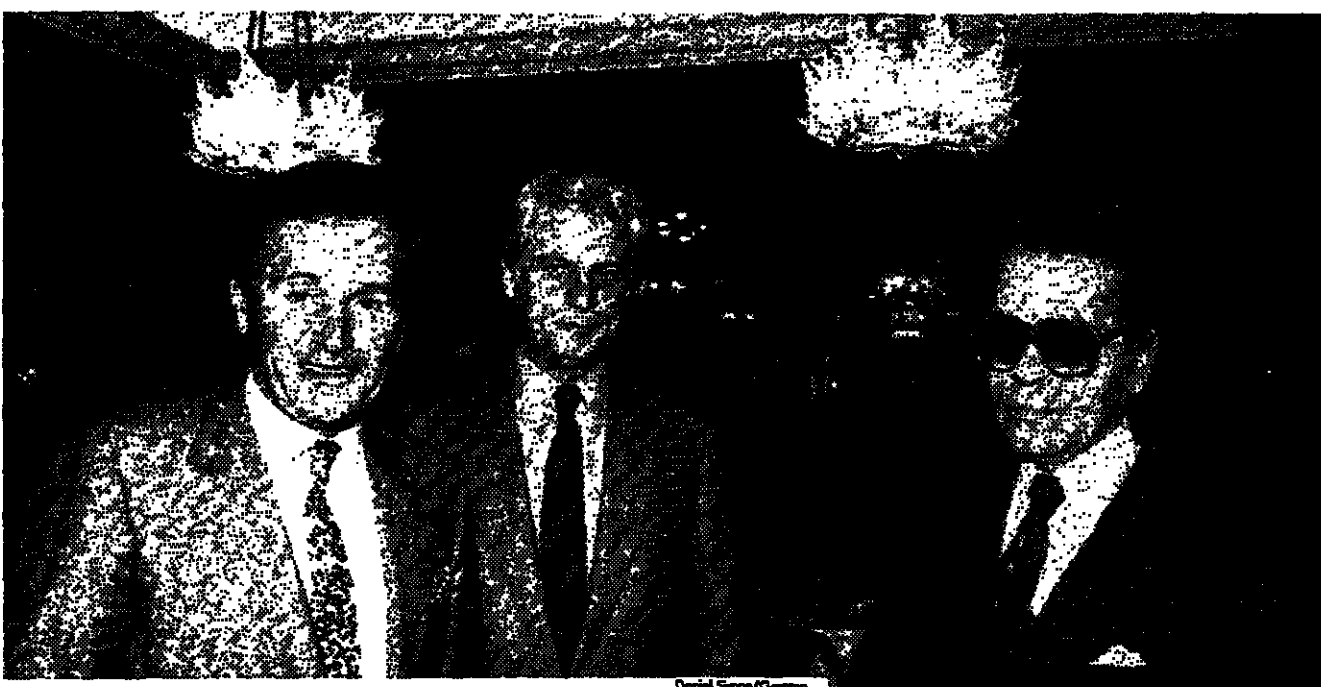
François JAULIN on Saturday February 14th, 1987 in Paris. The funeral will take place on Thursday February 19th, 1987 at 3 p.m. at the Eglise de la Madeleine, place de la Madeleine, Paris 75008. The burial will follow at the Cimetière du Montparnasse, 3 bd Edgar-Quinet, Paris 75014.

Advertisement for AT&T featuring a large image of a person's face and the text 'NON WEDDIO WANN FOREACH THE STATES AN AIR OPERATOR IS ONLY SECONDS AWAY' and 'AT&T The non-choice'.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including page number and some illegible text.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'صكزامت الاصل'.

ARTS / LEISURE



Lagerfeld (right), with Cathalan (center), and Bouriez of Revillon.

Karl Lagerfeld's Luxury Relaunch

PARIS—One of the major sensations of the fashion season has been Karl Lagerfeld's announcement of his new business arrangement with the Revillon SA Group, a French fur, accessories and perfume concern. It came only three years after Lagerfeld founded his own house under a licensing agreement with Bidermann Industries USA Inc. But, despite the fact that he had by then made his mark with Chloé, and that he was designing highly successful collections for Fendi and Chanel, things in his own house did not work out. His couture-like "Karl Lagerfeld" clothes and the less expensive "KL" sportswear never took off. Observers felt that both collections were not made with enough care, and that the luxury finish—which Lagerfeld knows all about, since he was the first to introduce deluxe ready-to-wear years ago—was noticeably lacking. According to Women's Wear Daily, the company suffered from management changes, late starts and quality problems. So now, by a common accord, Lagerfeld has severed ties with Bidermann and joined the Revillon Group, with whom he has signed a worldwide licensing and marketing partnership for all his activities, except perfumes. Lagerfeld said he did not have to buy his name back from Bidermann, which was confirmed by Maurice Bidermann, controlling shareholder of Bidermann SA. "Things did not work out, and that's all," Bidermann said. "So we both decided to get out of it."

finishing touches, all done in little workrooms outside Paris because this is an expensive line." Lagerfeld went on to say that Philippe Bouriez, president of the Revillon Group, and Jean-Claude Cathalan, chairman of the Revillon Luxe division, are used to luxury because they already own the Revillon furs. "They know what it's like to sell sable coats. I think I can understand them and they can understand me." For Revillon, Cathalan said: "We want to develop Lagerfeld's main collection as an image-maker and we want it to be a beautiful, up-market product. Later on, we'll develop the licenses, but we have to make sure that we get good partners who will ensure a good distribution and a good image." Meanwhile, Lagerfeld said that in 10 days they had more license offers than in the previous three years. He is well aware that his image has suffered during these last three years when his collections were not up to par. "My idea now is to build up my prestige. Even the broader-based KL should not be a collection of cheap copies. It should be cheerful, bright and very different from what we do in Paris. My plans are to produce the sportswear line in Germany" instead of in New York as he did for Bidermann. "With my reputation in Germany, not using that market is stupid." After Boris Becker, Lagerfeld, who says people stop him in the streets in West Germany, is one of the best known personalities in his own country. This is largely due to frequent television appearances. "People may not know my styles, but they remember me as the man with a ponytail who talks too much and makes people

HEBE DORSEY

laugh," said Lagerfeld. The result is a somewhat sublimated vision of an 18th century marquis in dark glasses. A knowledgeable collector, Lagerfeld, who has become an enormously rich man on the proceeds of his perfumes, lives in candlelit, 18th century grandeur and sleeps under an exquisite, feather-topped, canopied bed. This flamboyance somehow did not fit in with the Bidermann group's bread and butter style. "They didn't like my way of doing things, my way of thinking and my approach to expensive living," the designer said. He also claimed that the Bidermann group wanted a quick return on their money, "whereas Revillon has a lot of money and I have a comfortable income." "Whatever Mr. Lagerfeld says is fine with me, and I wish him all the success he deserves," Bidermann said recently in Paris. "We stopped because it didn't work out, that's all. Why did it not work out? I think you should ask Lagerfeld. He seems to have all the answers and I won't argue with him." But treasurer, Lagerfeld was a very small department of our group, whose business turnover for 1986 was \$650 million. We're not losing money. But Lagerfeld did lose far more than was reported in the papers. We invested \$15 million in the venture and lost between five and six million dollars. At this rate, I don't see how anybody could call me cheap." But Cathalan is not worried about Lagerfeld's previous losses. "We know there have been substantial losses," he said, "and we've analyzed the reasons for this failure. Our answer to this is twofold. One, we're angling for a luxury market and Bidermann was not used to luxury. Two, Bidermann did not develop licensing and everybody knows that in this business, the only way to make money is in licensing."

The Growth of a Designer

By Kate Singleton
MILAN—Bruno Munari is one of the most influential designers of the 20th century. Not because he has imposed a particular style or look, but because he has encouraged people to go beyond formal conventions and stereotypes by showing them how to widen their perceptual awareness. This he has done by dedicating time, patience and imagination to the most receptive age-group—the 3 to 6-year-olds. His influence thus grows with his pupils.



Bruno Munari and friend work on "So Many People."

Munari has been conducting workshops for children and their teachers in Italy and elsewhere for years. His first children's books date back to 1945, and were followed by didactic games, and by what he calls "pre-books" (no printed words, but shapes to look through and textures to touch, bound in book form). Typical of his playful seriousness is the delightful volume published in 1983 by Danese of Milan, in conjunction with the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It's a half-finished picture book to be completed by its youthful reader, whose name can then be proudly added to Munari's on the cover: "So Many People" by Bruno Munari and . . .

neto village. He returned to Milan in 1926, working as a technical draftsman by day and joining in the second phase of the Futurist movement in his free time. He must have found the company of Marinetti, Depero, Prampolini and the other futurist artists more congenial than the conventional artistic circles of the time, for he was himself creating works that didn't fit into the traditional categories of sculpture or painting. In 1933 he exhibited his first collections of *macchine inutili* (useless machines). They are light aerial sculptures, suspended forms of great simplicity and beauty that must have appeared shocking, indeed unintelligible, in an epoch still given to monumentalism. And in 1948 he became a founding member of the Movimento Arte Concreta that aimed at reconciling art with a wider public. A unique mixture of fantasy and practicality characterizes all Munari's creations. From the Ora X clock with colored transparent disks instead of hands designed as a multiple in 1945 (Danese put it into production in 1963), to the traveling sculpture in cardboard of 1958. To quote Munari's whimsical words: "In your suitcase you carry a picture of your family, an alarm clock, a change of clothes and the medicines you need, so why not take a folding sculpture to personalize an anonymous hotel room?" The sorts of games he invents for his small pupils demonstrate

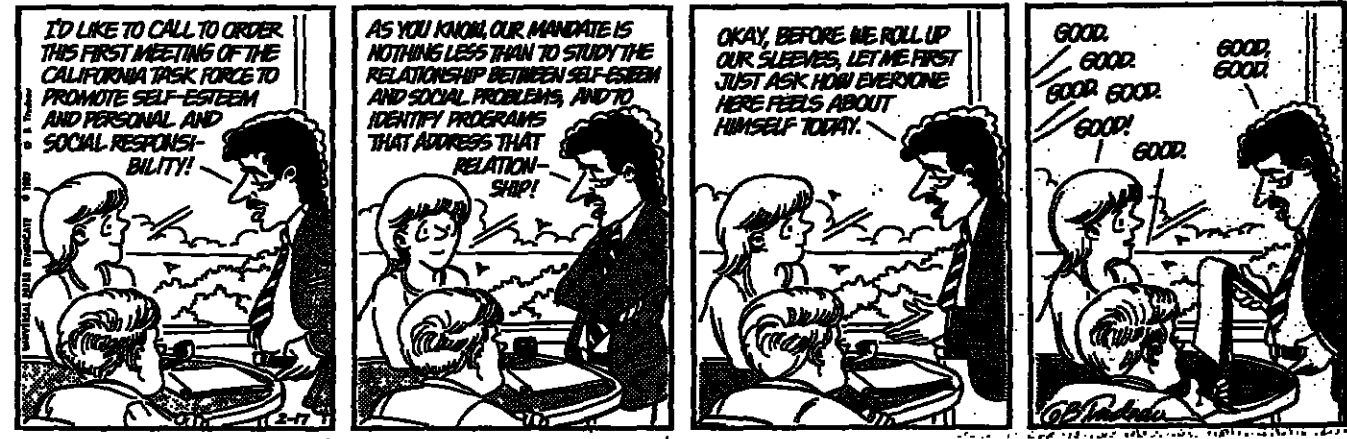


Fun with a "pre-book."

how one thing can be transformed into another. A typical example is Flexy (1968), a tetrahedron made of six steel wires that can be manipulated into all sorts of shapes so that the child instinctively grasps the nature of topology. Another is the book on drawing trees, which starts out from the simple principle of ramification. Munari has traveled throughout the world to set up his children's workshops—from South America to Scandinavia, from Europe to Asia. "The children in Japan are quite special," he claims. "They pay more attention and are more disciplined. You see, right from kindergarten they are taught how to fit in with others—not to interrupt when someone's talking, and so on. Then they're also taught originality. A child of three who can do original has learned to be precise, and begins to absorb a fundamental feature of Oriental thought—the way one thing can be turned into something else. This makes him a better observer, because it shows him how present phenomena are just part of a larger process. In terms of general education this is extremely important."

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

DOONESBURY



General News

Jewish Dissident Is Still In Prison, His Wife Says

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW—Josef Z. Begun is still in prison and the Soviet authorities said Monday they have had no orders to release the Jewish dissident, his wife, Inna, said. Georgi A. Arbatov, the Soviet official who is director of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies, said on television Sunday that Mr. Begun was about to be released, although not as a result of five days of demonstration staged on his behalf in Moscow last week. The protests ended Friday as men in civilian clothes pushed, shoved and kicked some of the protesters and Western reporters. A small group of Mr. Begun's family and friends had been urging the release of the 56-year-old mathematician under the ongoing review of cases of political prisoners that officials said has led to the release of 140 people. Mrs. Begun was sitting by the telephone Monday awaiting confirmation of Mr. Arbatov's comment Sunday that Mr. Begun was "free now." Mr. Arbatov, speaking from a Moscow studio, said he had just learned of it by phone. But Mrs. Begun said Monday night that "Boris, Begun's son, and I have talked to three people from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and each said that Begun is in Chistopol Prison and there has been no order for his release." Mr. Begun, who applied to emigrate to Israel in 1971, was sentenced on charges of anti-Soviet slander in 1983 to seven years in camp and five of internal exile. He is in Chistopol Prison on the Volga. Meanwhile, Galina Koryagina, the wife of Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, another prisoner, was reported to have appealed to Western leaders to help resolve his case. Dr. Koryagin, 48, a psychiatrist, was one of those mentioned as word of the releases began to reach Moscow several weeks ago. He was consultant to a committee that documented cases of political prisoners held in psychiatric hospitals. He was arrested in 1981 and sentenced to seven years in a labor camp and five years in exile. ■ Pro-Begun Protest in N.Y. Demonstrators sat down in the street Monday in front of the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York and demanded the release of Mr. Begun. United Press International reported, Mr. Begun's cousin, Zaida Tepper, was among the 14 persons arrested.



Policeman checked the identity of a passer-by on the Champs Elysees in Paris on Monday amid increased security before the opening of the Abdallah trial.

Report Says France Tried To Suppress Abdallah Data

PARIS—A French magazine published Monday a confidential letter that it said showed that French officials had tried to suppress evidence against a jailed Lebanese guerrilla suspect. The magazine Le Point said that the then Socialist government wanted to avoid charging Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the guerrilla suspect, with complicity in murder because of a secret deal over the release of a French hostage in Lebanon in 1985. Mr. Abdallah, jailed on arms charges, goes before a Paris court on Monday charged with complicity in the 1982 murders of a U.S. diplomat and an Israeli diplomat. He would have been eligible for release had he not been linked to the 1982 killings by the discovery of an arms cache in an apartment rented in his name. In the letter, the head of France's internal security agency, DST, urged silence on Mr. Abdallah's links with the arms cache, which included the murder weapon. "It would be inadvisable to place this discovery 'on the account' of Georges Abdallah," it said.

Wide Use Seen for New Superconductor

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service
NEW YORK—A breakthrough by American scientists that has produced a new superconductive compound could have vast application in generating and transmitting electricity, in medical diagnosis and in other uses, including powering high-speed trains with magnets, scientists say. Announcement of the achievement was made Sunday by the National Science Foundation. The work with potentially valuable commercial application is the latest development in a race with few parallels in the history of applied physics. Laboratories in the United States and abroad are competing to exploit the discovery that some specially designed alloys lose all resistance to electricity at temperatures far warmer than regarded as conceivable a few months ago. Researchers at the University of Houston and the University of Alabama produced the new superconductive compound, which loses all resistance to electricity when cooled to the temperature of liquid nitrogen, the science foundation said. The superconductivity was achieved at normal atmospheric pressure and at temperatures that can be produced with relatively cheap and easy-to-use coolants. Wire made of the new compound could be in use within a few years, according to the researchers. Dr. Paul C.W. Chu at Houston and Dr. Mau-Kuen Wu, one of his former students, at the Alabama university. The researchers said wire or other electrical conductors made from the compound could transmit electricity great distances without loss of power. The compound could be used in magnets strong enough to move trains or guide particles around the huge ring of the superconducting supercollider, an atom smasher whose construction has recently been approved. Scientists have long sought to create compounds that would be superconductive when cooled with liquid nitrogen instead of liquid helium, the cooling agent now widely used to achieve superconductivity. Liquid nitrogen costs a tenth as much, is 20 times more efficient and is much less volatile. Existing superconductors have limited commercial value because of the cost and handling problems associated with the helium cooling agent. Nitrogen liquefies at 321 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, or 77 degrees below absolute zero on the Kelvin scale. The researchers whose work was announced Sunday achieved superconductivity at 283 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, or 98 degrees Kelvin. They said they believed it would be possible to develop compounds that are superconductive at even higher temperatures. Dr. Chu and Dr. Wu would not describe the compound in detail. Dr. Chu, who said he filed a patent application for the compound on Jan. 12, said the work would be described in a few weeks in the journal Physical Review Letters. Dr. Wu said the compound was "different from those lanthanum-barium-copper oxides" developed by other researchers who made recent advances in superconductivity. "The chemical formula is not the same but it is an oxide," he said. Dr. Chu said it might take a few years to perfect wire made from the compound. When superconductivity was discovered about 75 years ago, scientists believed it would occur only at absolute zero, or 460 degrees

below zero Fahrenheit, the hypothetical point at which all molecular motion stops. Efforts to raise superconducting temperatures accelerated in April when J. Georg Bednorz and K. Alexander Müller of the IBM Zurich Research Laboratories in Switzerland described their work with a compound of barium, copper, oxygen and lanthanum, a metallic element that occurs in various minerals. The compound, they said, became superconducting when cooled to 35 degrees Kelvin. That was a dozen degrees higher than the warmest temperature which researchers had been able to achieve for many years. By now it is believed that scores of laboratories are at work in the field. "We don't know where the roof is," said Dr. Roy Weinstein, dean of science at the university in Houston. In the Jan. 30 issue of Science, the Houston group reported that under a pressure 12,000 times that

SOVIET: Policies Linked

(Continued from Page 1)
and remains a serious threat to Western interests. Mr. Gorbachev has suggested, but until Monday not explicitly said, that Moscow's foreign policy would be guided by the need to devote resources to domestic problems. Emphasizing that internal changes would be consistent with socialist principles, Mr. Gorbachev said: "But we want to be understood and we hope that the world community will at least acknowledge that our desire to make our own country better will hurt no one, with the world only gaining from this." Mr. Gorbachev also said that Moscow wanted to resolve regional conflicts, including the war in Afghanistan, and he reiterated Soviet pledges to combat terrorism. Repeating a theme that is appearing with increasing frequency in his foreign policy speeches, Mr. Gorbachev talked about the "diversity and increasing interconnection" of the world. Western diplomats have focused on these references in recent months as possibly indicating a move away from traditional Marxist-Leninist doctrine about the inevitability of conflict between capitalism and Communism. Dozens of Americans attended the weekend meetings, including the writer Norman Mailer, Gore Vidal and Bel Kaufman, the economist John Kenneth Galbraith, the actors Gregory Peck and Kris Kristofferson, a number of scientists, and more than a dozen businessmen.

SPAIN: Students Want to Join Society, Not Change it

(Continued from Page 1)
out by their parents can often be found loitering, hooked on drugs or committing petty crime. Young Spaniards say they are not trying so much to change society as to join it, unlike their brethren of the 1960s in the United States and France. "We're not going to be the forgotten ones," said Ramon Iglesias, a neatly cropped 16-year-old high school student. College admissions have become an immediate focus of the protests. A degree is seen as a ticket to a job and social status, students said. But admission is based on a single examination, which many students see as an unfair throw of the dice. The students, nonetheless, are demanding that university selectivity be abolished altogether. They want more school spending and more scholarships, including the granting of salaries to students from the poorest families. Mr. Maravall, the education minister, has proposed an increase in spending on schools by more than \$150 million, much of it for scholarships, but he has rejected dropping selectivity. The researchers whose work was

FLICK: Lambsdorff, 2 Others Are Guilty in Tax Case

(Continued from Page 1)
prosecution had been justified in bringing the corruption charges against the three defendants, who he said had been acquitted for lack of evidence against them. The sentences were considerably lighter than those demanded by the prosecution, which had asked for a 15-month suspended sentence for Mr. Lambsdorff, four years in jail for Mr. von Brauchitsch and a 198,000 DM fine for Mr. Friderichs, who was chairman of Dresdner Bank when he was indicted. Mr. Lambsdorff, who was the first West German cabinet minister to be indicted while in office, was initially accused of having accepted for his party 135,000 DM in bribes from the Flick concern in the late 1970s in return for granting tax waivers. Mr. Friderichs was charged with having accepted 375,000 DM from Flick for granting similar tax waivers while Mr. von Brauchitsch was accused of having distributed the bribes. The Flick payoffs were entered in a ledger that was a central prosecution document. In July, issuing a "preliminary acquittal," the court decided to stop hearing evidence on the corruption charges. The corruption charges had been the most serious against the three defendants and the ones that could have dashed Mr. Lambsdorff's chances of making a political comeback. A sharp-tongued politician, Mr.

who was the most aggressive member of a subcommittee that investigated the Flick payoffs. "The idea that 'the little ones hang and the big ones go free' will be encouraged." The Lambsdorff trial was the major legal action growing out of an investigation that started in 1981 and provided a glimpse into a network of illegal corporate payments to the three major parties. The scandal eroded popular trust in West Germany's three established parties and contributed to the rise of the anti-establishment Greens. ■ At Least 57 Tamils Die In Sri Lanka Violence The Associated Press
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka—Government commandos raided a Tamil guerrilla hideout in an eastern jungle and killed 30 militants, the government said, bringing the toll in weekend fighting to at least 57 dead. In addition to the raid Sunday night, at least 16 Tamils, mostly rebels, were killed Saturday night when a truck bomb that rebels were preparing detonated accidentally in the northern Jaffna peninsula. The government also said that 11 Tamil civilians were shot or knifed to death in Eastern Province.

Various financial and market data tables including 'Currency', 'Interest R', and 'INTERNATIONAL' sections with numerical data and small text.

Statistics Index

Table listing various statistics such as ANEX prices, interest rates, and market summaries.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Untying the Bourse Strings Depends on Paris Brokers

By JACQUES NEHER
PARIS — The "Big Bang" of deregulation on London's stock market last fall has jolted other European financial centers to reassess the roles they hope to play in the evolving global money game.

But outsiders say that won't be an easy task, especially if the French do not move quickly to open their market to banks and foreign brokerage houses, thereby surrendering the monopoly Paris brokers have over the Bourse.

At a recent business conference in Paris, officials described dramatic changes at the Bourse in the past few years and sketched an ambitious plan to put Paris on equal footing with markets in London, New York and Tokyo.

Already, the Paris Bourse, benefiting from a surge of domestic interest, is one of the hottest markets in the world, at least in terms of percentages. Buoyed by the conservatives' victory in elections last March and subsequent economic and financial changes, the Bourse CAC index in 1986 soared 47.7 percent to 397.8. That followed rises of 56 percent in 1983, 16.5 percent in 1984 and 45 percent in 1985.

Since the beginning of 1987, the CAC index has continued to rise, peaking at almost 426 late in January. On Monday, it closed at 417.7, down slightly from 419.2 last Friday.

The market's total capitalization is valued at around \$160 billion, sixth in the world. "The Big Bang has diverted attention away from what's been happening around other European stock exchanges, particularly in Paris," said Daniel Lebeque, the French Treasury director.

But how and when this might happen, no one can say. Indeed, it's the government's policy to follow a step-by-step approach to modernizing the Bourse. "We're being pragmatic and cautious," Mr. Lebeque said. "Instead of one big bang, we're making a succession of mini-bangs."

XAVIER Dupont, president of the Paris Stockbrokers Association and a partner in the Dupont-Denant brokerage house, added: "We're an old center with our own traditions. By making a gradual progression, we can move forward without creating total upheaval."

The changes, some of which began 10 years ago under the then-conservative government but were accelerated by the Socialists in the early 1980s, include:

- The creation of a second market, or unlisted market, for small and medium French companies. This has proven successful, and includes about 160 stocks, 50 of them added last year alone.
• The development of a market for mutual funds, called SICAVs. The number of funds quoted on the SICAV market has almost quadrupled in the past five years to nearly 500.
• The debut, one year ago, of a futures market known as the MATIF. The first MATIF offering, a long-term government bond, has been very successful. Last October, the volume of activity surpassed that of the London exchange's gilt contract, with more than 325,000 contracts traded.
• Introduction last year of a morning trading session for the 30 most active stocks, which supplements the regular two-hour afternoon session.
• Phase-in of a computer system to allow continuous quotes.

See BOURSE, Page 9

Ericsson Profits Rise 3.6%

Sales Slip 2.4%; U.S. Unit Suffers

By Junis Kazza
STOCKHOLM — L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish telecommunications and data processing group, said Monday that its pretax profit edged up 3.6 percent last year, to 910 million kroner (\$139 million), from 878 million kroner in 1985.

Sales, however, slipped 2.4 percent to 31.7 billion kroner from 32.5 billion kroner in 1985, Ericsson said. Profit per share came to 15 kronor compared with 13 kronor in 1985. All figures are in kroner.

The company said that results were hurt by heavy development costs for telecommunications operations in the United States and by the instability of the Mexican peso.

The group also was charged with the full operating loss from its American subsidiary, Ericsson Inc., where the parent bought out Atlantic Richfield Co.'s 50 percent share.

Ericsson did not say how large the loss was in 1986, but in 1985, its share of losses from the joint venture was 349 million kroner.

All other subsidiaries had operating profits except Ericsson Information Systems, the company said. But even at EIS, the losses narrowed substantially from 1985, when the loss totaled 806 million kroner.

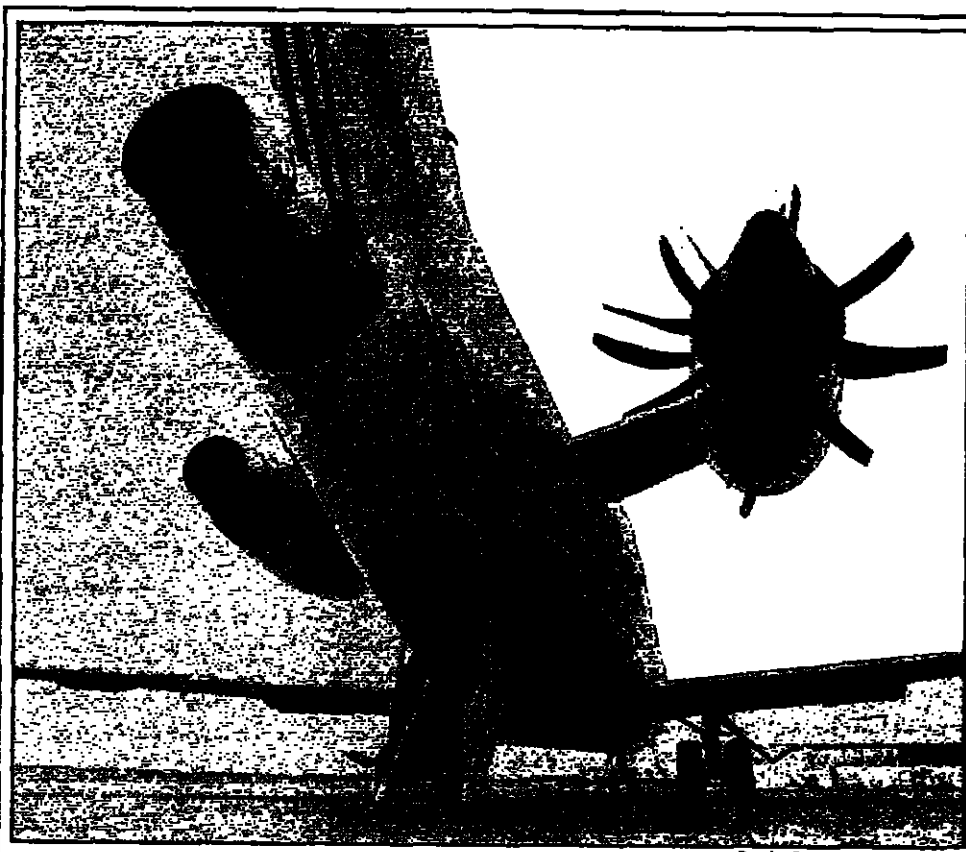
The company added that earnings included about 380 million kroner in capital gains and other nonrecurring income, compared with 333 million kroner in 1985.

Ericsson did not publish fourth-quarter figures, but stated in a preliminary report that "the gradual improvement in income has continued in the fourth quarter, which was better than in the corresponding period a year earlier."

Through the first nine months of the year, the company's pretax profit was 368 million kroner, down 32.8 percent from the corresponding period of 1985. According to that figure, pretax profit in the final three months was about 542 million kroner, but that includes the one-time gains.

"It is gratifying to note the positive trend in operating earnings during the latter six months of the year," Bjorn Swedberg, the company's chief financial officer, said.

See ERICSSON, Page 8



A Boeing jet outfitted with one of GE's new fuel-efficient "unducted fan" engines.

Propellers Coming 'Round Again Jet-Engine Builders Look Back for Efficiency, Profits

By Martha M. Hamilton
WASHINGTON — The aircraft engine of the future has propellers on it — again.

The newest jet engines under development have returned to their roots, updating the old-fashioned propeller with new materials and technology to produce a thinner blade with a more aerodynamically efficient shape. The new twist makes propeller engines more powerful and up to 40 percent more fuel-efficient than the engines that replaced them in the 1960s, their developers say.

Several companies and consortiums, backed by aircraft makers such as Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., are working to perfect propeller engines, hoping to profit from the immense cost savings the engines would mean for airlines.

General Electric Co. has the edge over such competitors as Pratt & Whitney and Rolls-Royce, at least for the moment. GE's Aircraft Engine Business Group has tested its new engine 22 times over the Mojave Desert

in California in a modified Boeing 727 and will soon test it on a McDonnell Douglas MD-80. No other company has reached the test-flight stage.

GE's engine, which will cost about \$1.2 billion to develop, represents a high-stakes gamble for the company, which hopes to get the jump on competitors and make it standard on passenger airplanes of the next decade. The company hopes to have the engine, which it calls the Unducted Fan or UDF, in service by 1992, and Boeing considers it the leading contender to power the 777 aircraft now under development.

GE began development five years ago, when fuel prices were

at their peak and carriers were searching for ways to cut costs. The company has not been deterred by the plunge in oil prices because executives there say they believe the potential savings are great enough — 20 to 40 percent — to encourage sales even if oil prices do not rise markedly.

Those numbers will prove irresistible, GE executives believe, even though the new engines will cost more than ones now in use. In contrast, "A 5 to 10 percent fuel savings doesn't save enough over 15 years" to make it worthwhile for airlines, said Bruce J. Gordon, general manager of the UDF program for GE.

Propeller-driven aircraft were chased from the skies during the 1960s, by larger and more comfortable jets that flew faster and higher.

The idea to return to propellers arose "back in 1981 or 1982," said Brian Rowe, who heads GE's engine business. "We were having a meeting and started talking about what we could do. Because of material changes

See PROPELLERS, Page 8

EC Oil-Tax Plan May Rekindle Feud With U.S.

BRUSSELS — In a move likely to provoke new U.S.-European trade tensions, the executive branch of the European Community proposed on Monday a new tax on vegetable oils and fats.

Frans Andriessen, the EC commissioner for agricultural policy, said he did not foresee a major conflict over the issue.

But a U.S. diplomat, who asked not to be identified, predicted a bitter trade war if the tax were adopted.

"This is like waving a red flag at a bull," he said. "It is one area of extreme sensitivity as far as we are concerned."

The tax proposal is part of the commission's review of fixed prices paid to community farmers for the 1987 marketing year that begins April 1. The proposal must be approved by the 12 member governments. Farm ministers are to begin studying it next Monday.

The measures follow recent EC decisions to reshape radically the EC's farm-price support program, the Common Agricultural Policy, to try to curb the creation of massive stocks of unwanted food.

Although the proposed tax would not apply directly to the imported products from which the oils and fats are made, U.S. exporters say it would reduce demand for oils made from soybeans and would, in effect, allow the EC to increase aid to its own producers.

The proposed tax would be applied to oils and fats such as margarine and olive oil, made from domestically produced and imported soybeans, sunflower seeds, olives, rapeseed and other oilseeds.

Dennis Blankenship, the Western European director of the American Soybeans Association, predicted that a confrontation over the proposed new tax would be "bigger" than the recently resolved dispute over U.S. demands for compensation for lost grain exports to Spain and Portugal.

That dispute was settled on Jan. 29, only hours before punitive U.S. import duties were to be applied to some European products.

Mr. Blankenship said his association would recommend that the Reagan administration that it threaten to retaliate against EC products if the oil tax is approved.

U.S. exports of soybeans to the community are running at about \$2.5 billion a year, he said. The tax would be calculated from a formula that, for 1987, would mean a near doubling of the oils and fats prices to about 700 European currency units (5790) a metric ton from 370 ECU a ton.

Mr. Andriessen cited an "explosive increase" in the cost of supporting fats and oils production in the EC under its farm-price support program.

He said the cost of the program had jumped from 228 million ECU a decade ago to 4 billion ECU this year.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, denounced the proposed tax as likely to create more problems than it solves.

He said it would not only anger the United States but also create problems for developing countries that export to the community.

Other elements of the 1987 farm measures announced by Mr. Andriessen included:

- A freeze in guaranteed prices for EC producers of grains, dairy products, beef, lamb and olive oil.
• Price cuts of 2 percent for wine and sugar producers, 2.6 percent for feed grain producers and up to 5 percent for producers of some fruits.
• Mr. Andriessen said the package as a whole, if adopted without changes by the member governments, would save the community 1 billion ECU this year and 3.4 billion ECU in 1988. The EC budget for 1987 calls for 27.1 billion ECU in overall farm spending.

(A.P. Reuters)

EC Will Ask GATT to Probe U.S.-Japan Accord on Chips

BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission said Monday that it would ask the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to see whether last July's U.S.-Japan semiconductor agreement complies with its rules on free trade.

It said it would formally ask the Geneva-based forum for trade relations on March 4 to appoint a special panel to examine the accord.

The EC tried unsuccessfully last month to seek an amicable solution to the problem.

"It's the Japanese side of the deal we are concerned about," an EC official, who asked not to be named, said.

Among the objections the EC planned to bring before the panel, he said, is that the accord's text was

kept secret and that it could discriminate against EC semiconductor companies trying to penetrate the Japanese market.

The U.S.-Japanese accord was in effect designed to set minimum prices for Japanese semiconductors.

It followed U.S. complaints that Japan was selling semiconductors, the tiny chips of circuitry that are the building blocks of all solid state electronic goods, below production costs.

Two-thirds of semiconductors imported into the EC come from Japan.

The EC objects to the Japanese government monitoring prices of semiconductors exported to Europe as it says this could lead to artificially high export prices.

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing other dollar values for various currencies like Argentine, Australian, British, Canadian, etc.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms like 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various currencies and terms.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds like Merrill Lynch Money Assets, etc.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations like Hong Kong, London, etc.

Denationalization Lures Wider Base of Investors

LONDON — Millions have been scrambling to buy shares in state companies being sold to the public in several major Western nations, a success hailed by conservative governments as the dawn of a new era of popular capitalism.

But why have ordinary people apparently been so eager to trust the share market boom and stake their savings on the future of, say, Britain's national airline, or a French bank or Japanese telephone utility? And who are the new small investors?

In Britain, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher coined the phrase "share-owning democracy," nearly 20 state companies have been sold so far. All offerings were oversubscribed, the latest, for British Airways, by more than 10 times.

A 1986 survey by Dewe Research, a public relations agency, showed that 17 percent of Britons owned shares, compared with 5 percent in 1983, the date of the first big flotation.

The survey, sampling 1,000 people, showed that shareholders had become younger and more evenly spread by social class.

Ian Harwood, an analyst with Warburg Securities, said: "I think shares have a much bigger profile in the population now. Everyone is talking about them."

He added: "It has a knock-on effect. Once one flotation succeeds, it gives impetus to the next. People have been tempted because the pickings have been easy and the pricing has not been too high."

He said household incomes had risen in Britain in recent years, providing the money for the share spree. He added that people were no longer ignorant about how to acquire shares or daunted by the market.

"You just filled in a form in the newspaper and there was plenty of advertising to tell you what to do," Mr. Harwood said.

In France, Jacques Chirac, the rightist prime minister, plans to raise 300 billion francs (about \$49 billion) by selling off 24 government conglomerates. A share issue by the glass company Cie. de Saint-Gobain was 14 times oversubscribed.

"The French have discovered greed," one analyst said.

A Paris academic, André Barbeau, of the Center for Economic Research into Savings, spoke of a

Japan's first big flotation was a public offering of 1.95 million shares in Nippon Telegraph &

People are no longer ignorant about how to acquire shares or daunted by the market.

Analysts have questioned the wisdom of using advertising to lure millions of newcomers to stake their savings in shares, often without benefit of expert analysts' advice.

A leading company executive in Paris, who declined to be identified, said, "Many of these new investors know absolutely nothing about how the stock exchange works."

"They don't realize the Bourse can be a dangerous place."

Telephone in February. The offer was 10 times oversubscribed.

The government plans to release a further 1.95 million shares in NTT later this year and hopes to sell shares in Japan Air Lines.

In West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition is committed to denationalization but there has been only a lukewarm response to plans to sell a 16 percent stake in Volkswagen AG and 25.6 percent of VEB, the energy and chemicals company.

The older investor is reluctant to place his hard-earned savings in shares," said Lutz Gebser, first vice president at the main Frankfurt branch of Deutsche Bank AG.

"But the younger investor, willing to take risks and often using inherited money, is more likely to put money in shares."

Small investors in West Germany are mostly private entrepreneurs and young professionals such as lawyers, doctors and bankers.

Analysts have questioned the wisdom of using advertising to lure millions of newcomers to stake their savings in shares, often without benefit of expert analysts' advice.

A leading company executive in Paris, who declined to be identified, said, "Many of these new investors know absolutely nothing about how the stock exchange works."

"They don't realize the Bourse can be a dangerous place."

THE AUDEMARS PIGUET PERPETUAL CALENDAR. NOTHING CAN EQUAL THE ORIGINAL.



The first automatic ultra-thin Perpetual Calendar in the world.

Audemars Piguet La plus prestigieuse des signatures.

Markets Closed Markets and banks were closed Monday in the United States for a holiday.

Advertisement for American Business Lists, Inc. offering lists of mailing labels for various categories like Yellow Pages, etc.

Advertisement for HARRY WINSTON jewelry, featuring rare jewels and a collection of watches.

For information, please write to Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Toyota, Nissan Exports Up in Month

United Press International
TOKYO — Japan's top two automakers reported Monday that their exports in January increased from a year earlier for the first time in seven months.

Nissan said its exports to Europe hit a record 66,243 units, up 31.2 percent.
"We increased our shipments to Europe to raise inventory [there], which declined last year-end because of voluntary export controls," a Toyota spokesman said.

Toyota said its exports to Europe hit a record 66,243 units, up 31.2 percent.
"By diverting production to Europe, we are able to meet the demand in the North American market still suffering from price markups forced by the year's sharp appreciation against the dollar and inventory remains at a high level," the Toyota spokesman said.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns: SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES, KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER, KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL. Includes High, Low, Bid, Ask, Prev. columns.

London Commodities

Table with columns: SUGAR, COFFEES, COPPER CATHODES, LEAD, ZINC, NICKEL, SILVER. Includes High, Low, Bid, Ask, Prev. columns.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: SUGAR, COFFEES, COPPER CATHODES, LEAD, ZINC, NICKEL, SILVER. Includes High, Low, Bid, Ask, Prev. columns.

London Metals

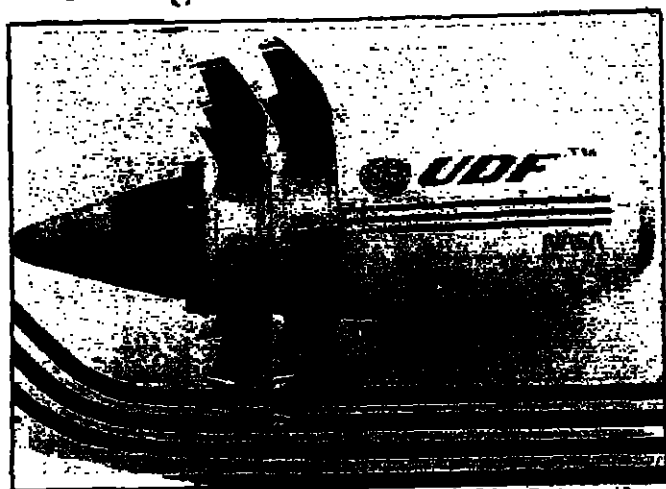
Table with columns: ALUMINUM, COPPER CATHODES, LEAD, ZINC, NICKEL, SILVER. Includes High, Low, Bid, Ask, Prev. columns.

Bond Retracts Asset Figure; Hong Kong Suspends Shares

HONG KONG — Trading of shares in Alan Bond's Hong Kong company was suspended Monday on the market here, after the Australian businessman conceded that he had made misleading remarks about its net asset value.
Hong Kong's Securities Commission requested the suspension. Bond Corp. International was floated on the stock market last month.

PROPELLERS: Jet-Engine Makers Look Backward

(Continued from first finance page)
and because of technological changes, maybe we could use some ideas we had thrown out."
Officials at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration were less impressed, at least at first, forcing GE and its rivals to prove that the old-fashioned concept was as new as could be.



GE's engine has counter-rotating fans of eight blades each.

than 6,000 engines delivering 25,000 pounds of thrust — a medium-sized engine of the size now found on the Boeing 737-300, which carries 130 to 150 passengers.
He said that GE might also develop UDF engines to power larger and smaller airplanes. But "We

U.S. Companies' Earnings Improved Slightly in Quarter

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Corporate profits showed modest improvement in the fourth quarter, a result of the weaker dollar and low oil prices and interest rates.

Higher earnings in the chemical and paper industries have resulted in large measure from the decline of the dollar, which has made their products more competitive.

Toyota's production was 270,657 units, down 6.2 percent from a year ago, while Nissan's output was down 3.2 percent at 175,903 units.

GE officials claim to be unimpressed by both competitors, but Airbus Industrie, a European aircraft consortium, recently announced that it would offer the SuperFan on its proposed A-340 long-range aircraft.

Hitachi Seeking To Build Market Computers in U.S.

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. said Monday that it hoped to build and sell mainframe computers in the United States. It would be the first Japanese company to do so.

Pratt & Whitney, working with General Motors Co.'s Allison Gas Turbine Division, is working on a similar engine.

Hitachi is to start production of disk drives and other components in April at a plant in Oklahoma set up by its U.S. unit, Hitachi Computer Products, a spokesman said.

Pratt & Whitney, working with General Motors Co.'s Allison Gas Turbine Division, is working on a similar engine.

Japanese computer makers now supply machines to U.S. makers that are sold under U.S. brand names, industry sources said.

Pratt & Whitney, working with General Motors Co.'s Allison Gas Turbine Division, is working on a similar engine.

Hitachi hopes to build M series general-purpose mainframe computers in Oklahoma, the spokesman said. The M series was developed to compete with large computers made by International Business Machines Corp.

Pratt & Whitney, working with General Motors Co.'s Allison Gas Turbine Division, is working on a similar engine.

won't get all of it," he said of the potential market.

Nor would GE turn a profit until it sold a large number of the UDFs. "The pay-back, because of competitive pressures and pricing pressures, is a way out," Mr. Gordon said.

Pratt & Whitney, working with General Motors Co.'s Allison Gas Turbine Division, is working on a similar engine.

"We refer to ours as a propfan engine," said Allen S. Novick, chief project engineer for advanced large engines at Allison. The Allison engine has a gear system that connects the turbine to the propellers.

GE is "definitely farther ahead than the competition on the engine," said one industry analyst. "They got started sooner. The key is going to be what Boeing does with the 777."

Flight International magazine noted that "SuperFan, assuming that it arrives, will have the distinct advantage of looking and behaving like a turbofan — the most common engine today — which the airlines might like." But it also noted that the UDF or the Pratt-Allison engine appear to offer savings of as much as 40 percent over today's turbofans, compared with a more modest 25 percent fuel saving for the SuperFan.

ERICSSON: Profit Rises 3.6%

(Continued from first finance page)
ny's chief executive officer, said adding: "We are somewhat optimistic about the future."
Analysts agreed that Ericsson was showing signs of a turnaround.

Despite the improvement, a Swedish daily reported ahead of Monday's earnings report that Mr. Svedberg and other top Ericsson managers had been close to losing their jobs in the past year because of pressure by influential members of Ericsson's board.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Dollars, Issuer/Mat., Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes from issuers like Citicorp, Chemical Bank, etc.

Table with columns: Pounds Sterling, Issuer/Mat., Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes in pounds sterling.

54% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune. Includes a table with columns: Country, Currency, 12 months (+2 months FREE), 6 months (+1 month FREE), 3 months (+2 weeks FREE), Subscription price per copy, Newsstand price per copy, Your Savings per copy, Total.

International Herald Tribune subscription form. Includes fields for Name, Address, City/Country, Tel/Telex, and checkboxes for subscription length and payment method.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips in Lackluster Trading

LONDON — The dollar slipped Monday in uninspired European trading, and dealers said they expected it to continue to be relatively placid in the next several days.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Unit, Rate. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc.

The British pound also firmed, to \$1.5208 from \$1.5195.

Baker Says Dollar Not Out of Control

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said Monday that the dollar is not out of control.

BOURSE: Trying to Open Up

(Continued from first finance page) Six to eight stocks are expected each month, and officials expect continuous quoting on 100 stocks by year-end.

Volcker Is Said to Chafe At 2d Billing in Hearings

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. New York Times Service



Paul A. Volcker

WASHINGTON — Ever since 1978, when the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act first required the Federal Reserve to present semiannual reports of its monetary policy goals to Congress, the Fed's chairman has had a near monopoly on members' attention.

The Fed chairman is to appear on the second day of the Senate Banking Committee's hearings, Thursday, instead of as the leadoff witness, as has always been the practice.

A panel of private economists will assess the economy and monetary policy on Wednesday, the hearing's first day. The same reversal of positions will occur before the House Banking Committee next week.

Mr. Volcker maintains that the document cannot be properly understood apart from his oral testimony, which he regards as an integral part of the central bank's presentation.

THE EUROMARKETS

U.S. Holiday Puts a Damper on Trading

LONDON — The Eurobond market had a very quiet day Monday, with the U.S. credit markets closed for the George Washington's Birthday holiday, dealers said.

involved in the issue commented, "Australia is a nice name to see in this sector. The deal isn't a generous one, but then it's not mean either. It should move quite easily."

The day's only dollar straight was a \$300 million bond for Marabeni International Finance PLC.

The dollar straight market was unchanged to 1/4 point lower, but selected areas of the floating-rate-note sector saw some selling during the day with the perpetual area again having the biggest losses, dealers added.

Credit Lyonnais issued a 15 billion yen bond paying 5 percent over five years and priced at 102 1/2. It was jointly led by Credit Lyonnais itself and Shearson Lehman Brothers.

In the secondary markets, the perpetual floating-rate-note sector again had a weak session with at least one market-maker withdrawing from making firm two-way prices, dealers said.

Primary market volume was slack, although Australia did issue a \$100 million straight while Credit Lyonnais issued a yen bond.

Girozentrale & Bank der Oesterreichische Sparkassen AG issued a 75 million Canadian dollar bond paying 9 percent and priced at 101 1/2.

Only 10 to 12 houses are making firm two-way prices in perpetual issues, and these are with wide 25 or 50 basis point spreads and in reduced dealing size.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 16 Feb. 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD. (CDR)

Referring to the advertisement in this paper of 22nd September, 1985 the undersigned announces that the original share from 5% free distribution has been received.

Table listing foreign and colonial reserve assets with columns for asset name, price, and other details.

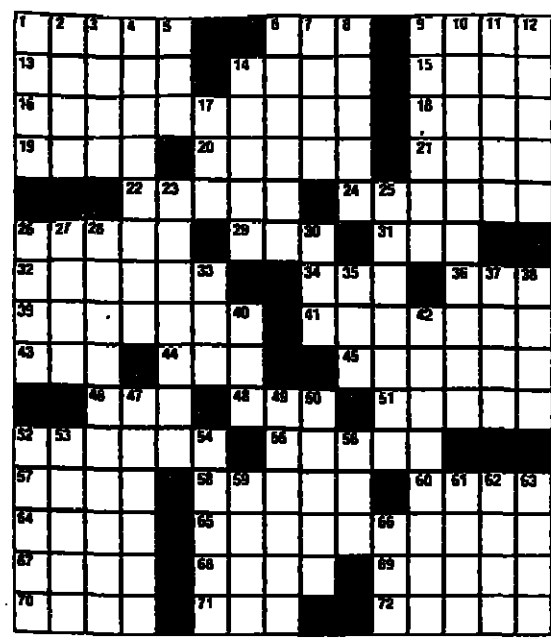
Chemical Bank Home Loans. The Best Mortgages for the Best Properties. * higher-value London property * consistently competitive rates. Phone Barrie Lewis-Ranwell on 01-380 5186

Protect and build your wealth offshore in Jersey. Includes an image of a building and text about deposit rates and services.

ROYAL TRUST. Mr. T. D. Wynn, Royal Trust Bank (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 194, Royal Trust House, Colombarie, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

BUSINESS PROFILE IN THE HT EVERY SATURDAY. INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORIES OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE WORLDWIDE

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA. Increase of Capital from Lire 630,000,000,000 to Lire 1,050,000,000,000. Pursuant to a Resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in Milan on November 27th 1986...



ACROSS
1 Forsakes a lover
6 Lingerie item
9 Dull speaker
13 Love dearly
14 Habes corpus, e.g.
15 Tied
16 Royal flush, e.g.
18 Small coin
19 — Maxwell, memorable hostess
20 Sea birds
21 A Johnson
22 Succinct
24 Something to control
26 Eccentric orbit point
29 Greek letter
31 The Lip of baseball
32 Drives (out)
34 Rage
36 Marry
38 Goes to a higher court
41 La Spezia's local
43 Spelling
44 Scandinavian victory god
45 Enervated
46 Ham on

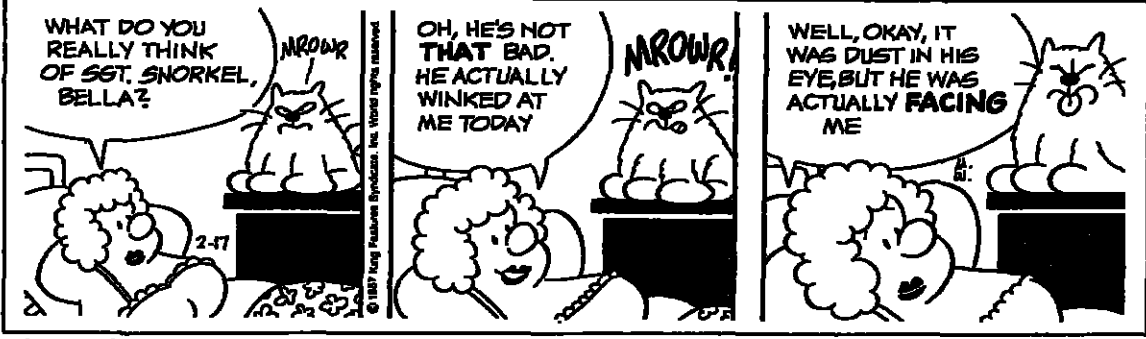
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



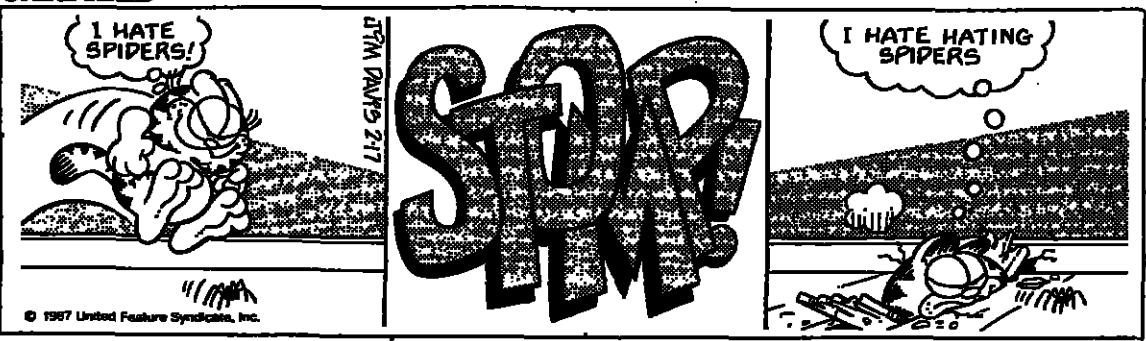
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

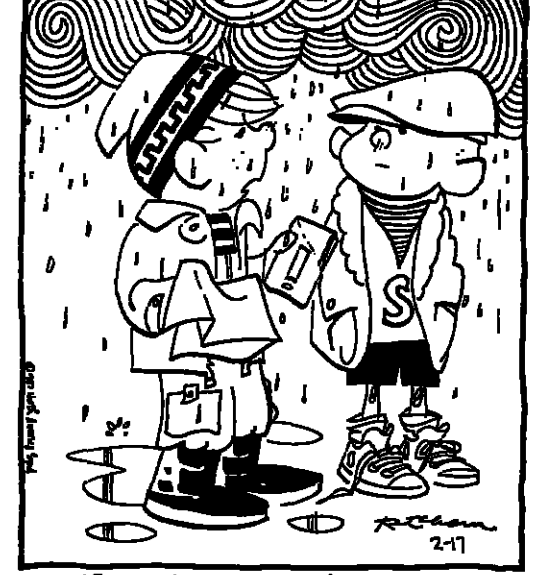


GARFIELD



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I HOPE I'M NOT CATCHING A COLD... CHICKEN SOUP MAKES ME SICK."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
CABIS
FENTO
MEEDER
BRUBUS

Answer here: WHAT IT

Yesterday's Jumble: ADAPT DRAFT BARROW TOUGHLY

Answer: Why was he such a great cook? — HE HAD THE POT FOR IT

WEATHER

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Oceania, and Japan. It lists cities and their weather conditions.

World Stock Markets

Table with columns for various stock markets including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Hong Kong, Zurich, Tokyo, Sydney, and Toronto. It lists market indices and closing prices.

BOOKS

MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED: Six Women From Harvard and What Became of Them

By Fran Schumer. 297 pages. \$17.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE operating principle of this book is similar to that of "The Group" by Mary McCarthy — and the many Rona Jaffe-Alice Adams, etc. imitations of recent years. That is, take a group of girls and follow their lives as they leave college and enter the world of marriage and careers.

In Fran Schumer's book the events depicted happened in real life. Well — sort of. As it turns out, "The Individuals depicted in the following pages are composite figures, based on my observation of many friends and acquaintances, in college and elsewhere, across a number of years. My aim is not to offer a journalistic account of the period, but to tell a series of stories whose heart and soul are true."

This approach has several flaws. For one

thing, the book lacks the organic unity of a good novel and the narrative — larded with dates and run-of-the-mill quotations — lacks the fully imagined density of real fiction.

To begin with, there are Tess and Eleanor, both of whom get married and become pediatricians. At Radcliffe, Tess is a strict, no-nonsense roommate — "narrow, provincial, almost a human machine." As a doctor, practicing medicine in Westport, Connecticut, she is similarly intense and businesslike. Her fitting job, husband and child into a neat, efficient routine. "I thought to myself," she tells the author, "that's not another thing I want. Life could stay exactly this way and I'd be content."

Eleanor, too, is one of those "superwomen," supporting her artist-husband and child with her pediatric practice. As a student, writes Schumer, "she was neither clever nor miserable, though she felt pressure to be both." Eleanor, who parlayed her work at the Harvard Crimson into a dazzling career as a photojournalist, bounces from one bad love affair to another. She finds herself at 30, longing for "a husband, a house and a job I care about, but one that doesn't consume me." In contrast, Paige — a brittle Radcliffe student given to making cynical, caty remarks — ends up with a husband, but no career.

As for the inappropriately named Felicity, she succumbs to the pressures of "the fear of success and the worse fear of not having it. She trades her tennis skills and debutante manners for highbrow intellectual pursuits and outrageous sexual posturing. Anemia and erratic work habits attest to a growing desperation; and in 1976, two years after graduation, she connects a hose to her car's exhaust pipe and kills herself.

The autobiographical passages in this book — devoted to Schumer's family, boyfriends and anxieties — have a pleasing directness, and they testify to her ability to write about herself not only with honesty, but also with humor and understanding. This volume doesn't do full justice to Schumer's talents or to her classmate's lives.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
EBBS MARSH WOLF
LEAP IDAHO APAR
ELSA DENIM TUBA
CLINGING VINES
TACKY EAR
ISA SHOO MOOLA
SHRINKING VIOLET
LAURE PELE LES
EGGERS TEXAS
AVE SPREE
BLEEDING HEART
DALI SADIE ADAH
EROS ATOLL RITA
WATT WALES SOON

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN comparing the usefulness of bishop and knight, the worst case for the bishop and the best for the knight is where the pawns of the bishop player are inflexibly placed on the same color as the bishop, and the knight has a central outpost.

Just how bad such a bad bishop can be is to be seen in a recent game from the new Brooklyn grandmaster Joel Benjamin and the Queens international master Michael Rohde.

This opening, which Gary Kasparov likes to call a "Nimzo-Queen's Hybrid," has currently been producing fierce battles. The pin-breaking 15... P-KN4 becomes the preface to action against the white king with 12... P-KR4. White has tried 13 P-KR4, but 13... N-N5; 14 P-RP; 15 N-B3, Q-N2; 16 B-R4, R-KN1; 17 P-N3, P-B3 followed by... O-O-O, should keep the white king under pressure.

After 15 P-QR4, it was vital for Benjamin to prevent the opening of the QR file with 15... P-R4. In the struggle for the quicker mating attack, he was the first to open a file, with

really sacrificing anything because 42 KxN? lets Black queen a pawn after 42... P-R7.

After 44... NxP, Benjamin was ahead in material for the first time in the game, although the white bishop was finally playing. The rest of the game was a matter of ending technique.

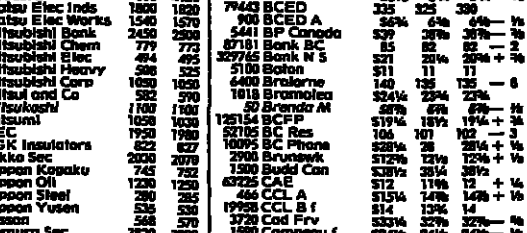
On 48... K-R3, it would have been a blunder to capture with 49 BxP? because 49... QxP! wins a piece.

After 59 KxP, Rohde had leveled the material, but Benjamin's powerful passed P and his superior piece placement gave him a won game.

It would not have been useful to try 67 Q-B8, K-B2; 68 Q-K7, K-N3; 69 Q-K6, K-R4 because there is no perpetual check.

After 67 Q-B3, P-Q7, Benjamin promotes a pawn by force (68 Q-Q1, Q-K6; 69 K-N2, Q-K8). So Rohde gave up.

Consequently, he had to give up a pawn with 41 P-R4, PxPep.ch! (Benjamin was not



Position after 40 K-N2, Q-R31

NEURO-BUSINESS DEFENSE

Table with columns for various stock markets including London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, Sydney, and Toronto. It lists market indices and closing prices.

مركزنا الأصلي

SPORTS

With Key Free Agents Unsigned, Baseball Faces an Overcast Spring

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Baseball's uncertain spring starts Friday, when half of the 26 major-league teams will hold their first workouts for pitchers and catchers.

team's catching problem, deftly handling its pitchers and producing runs in bunches. Pitcher Ron Guidry could provide a team with a solid starter — and might continue his sequence of turning in a 20-victory season following a below-500 performance.

the beginning of spring training wondering where they'll be when the season opens seven weeks from now.

trying to figure out how to be respectable while losing multitudes of games.

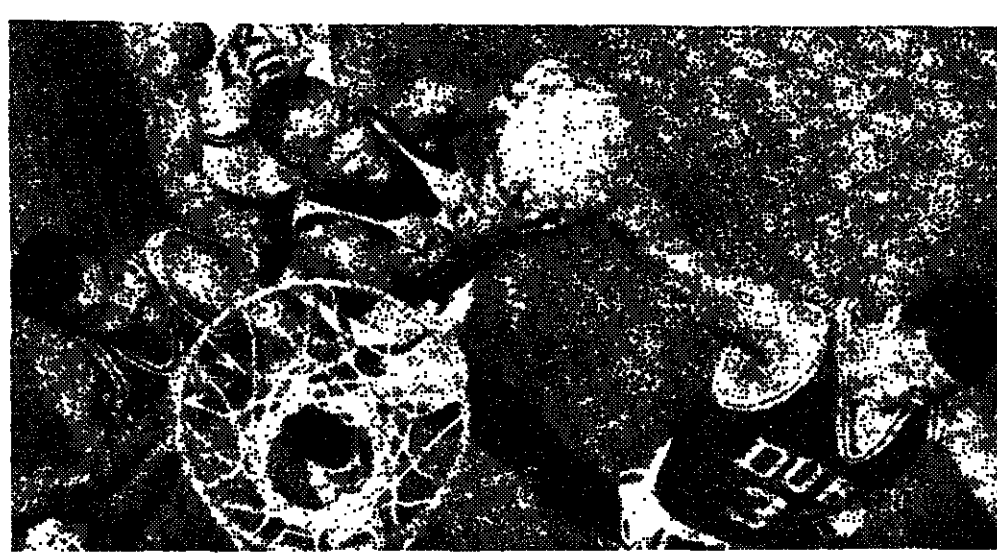
weaker their offense will be without Horner. They already know their bullpen could be weak without Bruce Sutter.

Detroit and Boston will be looking for catchers to replace Parrish and Gedman, respectively, while the Tigers also will continue to try to re-sign Darrell Evans.

Astros, the right elbow of Dave Stieb will be downright critical to the Toronto Blue Jays, who can't compete for the American League East title without a sound Stieb.

Notre Dame Upsets Duke

United Press International
SOUTH BEND, Indiana — By playing well on three successive Sundays, Notre Dame may have ensured that on Sunday, March 8, it will receive a bid to the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.



Donald Royal, outmuscled Duke's John Smith (33) for a rebound in Notre Dame's 70-66 victory.

On Feb. 1, Notre Dame beat then top-rated North Carolina, and a week later lost narrowly to No. 17 Kansas.

overtime scoring on a Billy King basket, Fredrick responded with a 17-foot jumper. Fredrick put Notre Dame ahead with a pair of free throws with 1:04 left.

week that Joe Fredrick was going to be the guy to come off the bench and score.

Johnson scored 17 of his 26 points in the second half, sparking Michigan State. The Wolverines have lost three straight Big Ten road games.

Swedish High Jumper Comes Up a Bit Short in U.S.

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — At 1 A.M. in the lobby of the Sheraton Meadowlands Hotel across Route 3 from the Byrne Meadowlands Arena, Patrik Sjoberg sipped from a bottle of beer and considered the question.



Patrik Sjoberg, the world indoor record holder, competing at the U.S. Olympic Invitational.

Still, Sjoberg (pronounced ZYOH-bar) commanded the attention he always does. To start with, there is his size — 6 feet 6 1/4 inches and 183 pounds (83 kilograms), with straight blond hair to his shoulders.

Sjoberg jumped 7-9 1/4 and almost made 7-11 1/4. Last Thursday, in Madrid, it was the same — a clearance at 7-9 1/4 and an ever-so-close miss at 7-11 1/4.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Burns Takes Williams Golf by 4 Shots

LA JOLLA, California (AP) — George Burns recorded two eagles Sunday en route to a four-stroke victory in the Andy Williams Open golf tournament.

Soviet Woman Sets 600-Meter Record

MOSCOW (UPI) — Lyobov Kiryukhina of the Soviet Union set a world indoor record time of 1 minute, 25.46 seconds for the women's 600 meters at the Winter Cup track and field meet here Sunday.

Elliott Wins His Second Daytona 500

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Bill Elliott held off Benny Parsons Sunday to win his second Daytona 500 after defending champion Geoff Bodine gambled and ran out of gas three laps from the end at Daytona International Speedway.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Selected U.S. College Conference Standings, U.S. College Results, and NBA Standings. Includes various conference names and game results.

Basketball

Table showing basketball game results for various conferences including Atlantic Coast, Big East, and Big Ten.

Hockey

Table showing NHL Standings for various teams including Philadelphia, NY Islanders, and Washington.

Tennis

Table showing tennis tournament results for Men's and Women's events.

Transition

Table showing baseball transition information for various leagues and teams.

Golf

Table showing golf tournament results and scores for various events.

College 20 Results

Table showing college basketball 20-point game results.

College 20 Results

Table showing college basketball 20-point game results for various conferences.

Transition

Table showing baseball transition information for various leagues and teams.

Golf

Table showing golf tournament results and scores for various events.

College 20 Results

Table showing college basketball 20-point game results for various conferences.

Transition

Table showing baseball transition information for various leagues and teams.

Golf

Table showing golf tournament results and scores for various events.

College 20 Results

Table showing college basketball 20-point game results for various conferences.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Large classified advertisement section containing multiple listings for international services, travel agencies, and businesses. Includes sub-sections like ESCORTS & GUIDES, MAYFAIR CLUB, CAPRICE-NY, etc.

ART BUCHWALD

The 40-Year Trojan

WASHINGTON — Should U.S. condom companies be permitted to beat the drum for their products on national TV? I say they should.



Buchwald

The first thing we learned in the P.S. 35 school yard was that Trojans came three in a pack, and you better carry them at all times because you never knew when lightning was going to strike.

We looked on anyone who carried Trojans as a role model, and believed as gospel everything he told us about his sex life. They were lies, all lies, but they certainly held our attention.

buying a small tube of Ipana toothpaste, "Oh, I forgot. I believe I'll have a pack of Trojans, for my uncle."

I gave him 50 cents and stuffed the Trojans in a wallet where they remained untouched for 10 years.

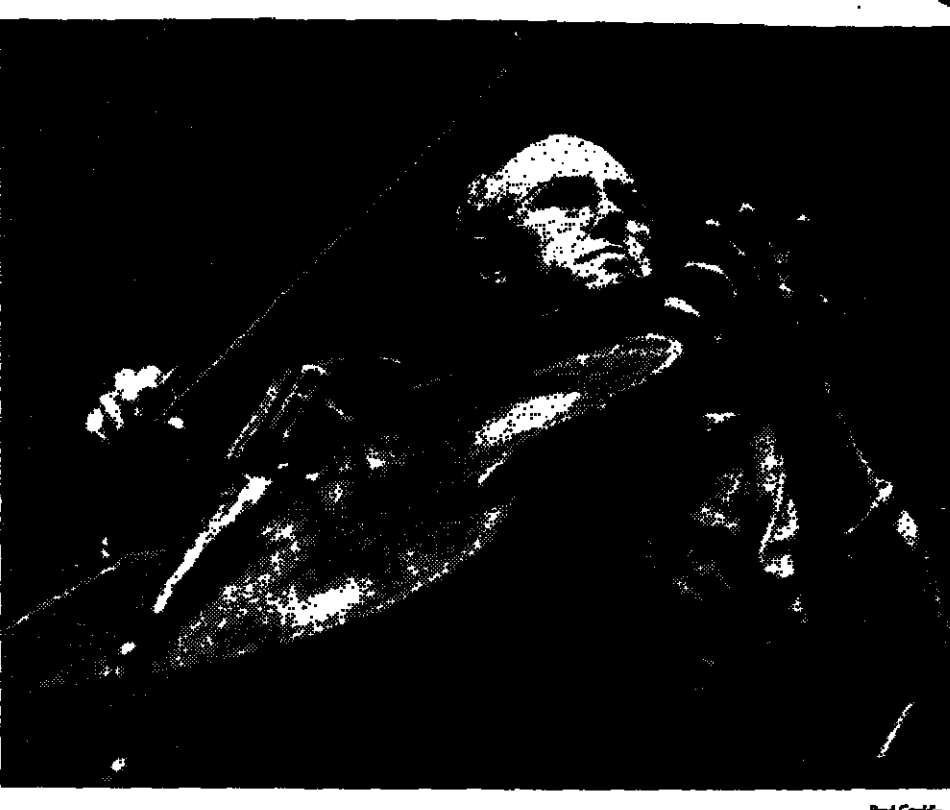
You would think that Trojans are so popular I'd stock up on them. But that isn't the case. The fun of buying them was sneaking to the back of the store, and making my purchase before anyone caught me.

'Slava' at 60, and Still Gaining Speed

By Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — Mstislav Rostropovich's ongoing 60th birthday party is somewhat larger than life, like his cello playing and his image, embodying the genial, sentimental aspect of the Russian bear.

Among those 15 concertos, moreover, seven are contemporary works—more modern works than most of today's glamorous instrumental soloists have in their entire repertory.



Rostropovich: "I must sign with my blood that these are genius works."

Forster, William Walton and others. "I am practicing," the cellist understood in his Washington apartment the morning after one of the three concerto programs at the Kennedy Center last month.

Most of them, he admitted with chagrin, he has played only infrequently since their initial performances. "There are genius works—Dutilleul, Britten, Shostakovich, Penderecki. It is my tragedy," he said, "that I have not played them as much as I should."

Once I thought there would eventually be time for everything I wanted to do, but this is not so. I love the Elliott Carter cello sonata. I would like to ask Carter to write a concerto for me, or George Crumb or Boulez. But I am nervous. I am afraid for time.

played the first performance of the Dutilleul," he said, "we were at Aix-en-Provence, in an outdoor theater, with trees among the audience. The conductor started, and a little breeze came. I didn't know whether I was hearing the soft drum roll or the rustling of the leaves. I felt it was God himself conducting! I had goose pimples on my whole body. And you know what I did for an encore? The whole concerto again, from beginning."

Rostropovich still relies gladly on an interpreter when he can, but it is a pity in a way because his English is expressive and colorful. Idioms are picturesquely transformed: "It brings my breathing out," he says of a passage in one concerto that takes his breath away.

"I congratulate Gorbachev and the Russian people on this advance. Makarova and Baryshnikov were defectors, and this for the Soviet Union is a crime. They have been forgiven. I have nothing to be forgiven for, because I never wanted to leave. My only crime was to shelter Solzhenitsyn, and I told a government official who knew me, 'I will accept a sentence if this is what they want. I will go to organize music schools in Siberia, anything, but at the expiration of this sentence, allow me to have my career back—' to tour, and to play in Moscow and Leningrad.' But he called me back after a couple of days and said 'I've spoken to everyone. It's too late. You have to leave. It's too early, and the wounds are very fresh. When I remember the horrible last five years, it's very difficult for me even to think about going back.'"

PEOPLE

Congressman Assaults View of GIs in 'Platoon'

A congressman who served as a 23-year-old staff sergeant in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam war says he almost walked out of the Oscar-nominated film "Platoon" because of its depiction of American soldiers and the environment and the environment, not ourselves.

President Ronald Reagan has never seen the ghost which haunts the White House, but would like to and thinks such a meeting would be "probably very helpful." Those who have allegedly seen the legendary ghost of President Abraham Lincoln—said by staff members from many previous administrations to appear in the bedroom named after him—include Reagan's daughter, Maureen, Winston Churchill and Princess Juliana, the Netherlands queen mother.

The New Yorker editor William Shawn sent a love letter to his staff before he retired Friday. The "Dear Colleagues, Dear Friends" message, delivered to desks and offices and posted on bulletin boards, said that "we have built something quite wonderful together. Love has been the controlling emotion, and love is the essential word. We have done our work with honesty and love." As the letter from the 79-year-old editor circulated, one staff writer said "there was a whole lot of crying that went on here. It was a beautiful note."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROBERTS, THE LATEST American restaurant in Paris is now open for lunch & dinner. Lunch from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. Closed on Mondays. 27 Rue de la Harpe, 75005 Paris. Tel. 42 34 84 44

MOVING

USA OFFICE IN 14 DAYS. No travel, no mail, no phone, no fax, no telex, no cable, no radio, no TV, no newspaper, no magazine, no book, no record, no tape, no CD, no video, no computer, no printer, no scanner, no modem, no mouse, no keyboard, no monitor, no system unit, no power supply, no case, no keyboard, no mouse, no monitor, no system unit, no power supply, no case.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE MOVING

PARIS: (1) 43 42 32 DESBRES 93 21 35 72 L.A.S. RANFORD (06) 20 04 06 L.A.S. DISSON (01) 45 02 22 L.A.S. MUNICH (089) 32 02 08 LONDON (01) 933 3637 AMERTRANS LONDON (01) 484 6411 3 CROWNS BERKHAMPTON (021) 354 7553 ALDWIN LINES USA: (0101) 312-611-9100

MOVING

FOUR WINDS International

GET A BETTER SERVICE FROM THE LARGEST WORLDWIDE MOVING. Paris office (1) 30 34 63 (1) or call your local office in your yellow pages. CALL US FOR AN ESTIMATE YOU WILL BE GLAD YOU DID!

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

IRE ST LOUIS: Charming living & 2 bedrooms, equipped kitchen, 2 w.c.'s, individual heating, character, renovated floor of historical building. 750,000. Tel. 43 98 67

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND: PASTY near Lake Geneva, 100 sqm, duplex apartment, very charming, 5th floor, lift, balcony, south, oak, oil, central heating, 2,200,000. Tel. 43 30 10 20

MONTE CARLO

Principality of Monaco: Splendid 3-room apartment for sale in modern residential building with pool, surrounded by private park, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, shower room, fully equipped kitchen, in perfect state, two car parks, outdoor sea view. For further details, please contact: A.G.E.D.I. 26 rue de France, Courbevoie, France. Tel. 93 50 66 00 - telex 47 17 MC

MINERVE

SEBS for AMERICAN FRANS in PARIS: English, Belgian, Dutch or German required. Knowledge of French required. English shorthand, Bilingual, telephone or office. 136 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel. (1) 47 27 61 01

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN: For the best furnished flats and houses. Contact: The Specialist. P.O. Box 100, London SW1 8JL. Tel. 01-235 9882. Telex: 2746 RESDE G.

Embassy Service

8 Ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris. YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. 45.62.78.99

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: STUBO TO 4 ROOMS. Week, month, 2 bedrooms, new condition, 13700 per month plus charges. Tel. 42 69 20 02

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 8TH ST. AUGUSTIN: Corner of Bd. Montparnasse. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED: 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

LOW COST FLIGHTS

EXCEPTIONAL RATES: From Luxembourg. One Way Round Trip. New York: FF 1295 FF 2590. Los Angeles: FF 1295 FF 2590. Chicago: FF 1295 FF 2590. Washington: FF 1295 FF 2590.

ACCESS VOYAGES

One Way Round Trip. New York: FF 980 FF 1960. Los Angeles: FF 980 FF 1960. Chicago: FF 980 FF 1960. Washington: FF 980 FF 1960.

ICELANDAIR

FOR ONLY \$149, FLIGHT PACKAGE for 10 US cities + Montreal. Contact your US travel agent with 24 hours' experience. (1) 101 rue de la Loi, Paris 6 (608, Ch. Byland, 4225 9200).

FOR SALE & WANTED

SHARP GROUP FAX in new price for quick sale. Paris: 43 27 47 74

HOTELS

GREAT BRITAIN: CARMEL GUEST HOUSE, LONDON, city, of central. Tel. 01-29 1443

EDUCATION

VACATION STUDY IN SPAIN

Live with Spanish family in Madrid. Practice the language and learn the culture. Write for information to: Sr. Rodriguez, Avda. de las Rosas, 8, B-2001 Madrid.

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

A KENNINGTON DEGREE CAN UNLOCK YOUR LEARNING POWER. Kennington University offers BA, BS, MA, MS, PhD. Degree. Registered with California State Board of Education. No classroom attendance.

PAGE 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

International Secretarial Positions

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE: PLUS INTERNATIONAL: Specialized temporary agency. Bilingual and English another tongue. Secretaries: Shorthand and word processing skills appreciated. Tel. 48 22 01 79

DECISION DATA COMPUTER S.A.

DECISION DATA COMPUTER, an Olivetti Group Company, is a dynamic, fast growing organization in an extremely interesting sector of the computer industry. Due to internal promotions we are looking for A SENIOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY for our Director of International Finance at the International headquarters in Paris.

International Business Message Center

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES

Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune. Reach millions of business executives worldwide. Most of whom use an international publication.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DELAWARE, PANAMA, Liberia, Corp. offers 49 services for import/export. KICKBOX GOLDMASTER: 20 Kleemann, 100 75 Alberts. GNC: 20 Kleemann, 100 75 Alberts. GNC: 20 Kleemann, 100 75 Alberts.

OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES

Incorporation and management in UK. 15th arrondissement. Large apartment 67 rooms, about 215 sqm, newly renovated, in high class residential building. Tel. 42 72 73 84

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE: U.S.A. & WORLDWIDE: A complete personal & business service providing a unique collection of talented, versatile & multilingual individuals. Tel. 42 72 73 84

PARIS OFFICES

VERY HIGH CLASS AIR CONDITIONED OFFICE: Fully furnished modern office and conference room to rent by the hour, day, month, etc. Tel. 42 72 73 84

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY: Five diamonds in any price range of lowest wholesale prices direct from the source. Tel. 42 72 73 84

TAX SERVICES

US/FRENCH income tax returns prepared by American tax expert. Tel. 42 72 73 84

OFFICE SERVICES

ACTE 50 BUSINESS CENTERS IN EUROPE: Fully equipped offices to rent. Tel. 42 72 73 84

PARIS OFFICES

VERY HIGH CLASS AIR CONDITIONED OFFICE: Fully furnished modern office and conference room to rent by the hour, day, month, etc. Tel. 42 72 73 84

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY, commercial pilot. French/Spanish, seeks post of copilot for longhaul. Tel. 42 72 73 84

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

TEACHING INSTITUTE: ENGLISH TEACHER: Experienced, for South of Paris. Tel. 42 72 73 84

HEAD OFFICE

Paris: (For classified only): (1) 46.37.93.85. EUROPE: Amsterdam: 26-36-15. Athens: 361-8397/360-2421. Brussels: 343-1899. Copenhagen: 45 1 42 93 25. Frankfurt: (069) 72-67-55. Helsinki: 647-412. Istanbul: (90/1) 146 02 10. Lausanne: 29-58-94. Lisbon: 67-27-93/66-25-44. London: (01) 836-4802. Madrid: 455-2891/455-3306. Milan: 5462573. Bergen (Norway): (05) 134010. Rome: 679-3437. Sweden: Contact Paris. Tel Aviv: 03-455 559. Vienna: Contact Frankfurt.

Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

By Phone: Call your local IHT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. Cost: The basic rate is \$1200 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines. No abbreviations accepted. Credit Cards: American Express, Diner's Club, Eurocard, Master Card, Access and Visa.

HEAD OFFICE

Paris: (For classified only): (1) 46.37.93.85. EUROPE: Amsterdam: 26-36-15. Athens: 361-8397/360-2421. Brussels: 343-1899. Copenhagen: 45 1 42 93 25. Frankfurt: (069) 72-67-55. Helsinki: 647-412. Istanbul: (90/1) 146 02 10. Lausanne: 29-58-94. Lisbon: 67-27-93/66-25-44. London: (01) 836-4802. Madrid: 455-2891/455-3306. Milan: 5462573. Bergen (Norway): (05) 134010. Rome: 679-3437. Sweden: Contact Paris. Tel Aviv: 03-455 559. Vienna: Contact Frankfurt.

UNITED STATES

New York: (212) 752 3890. Toll free: (800) 572 7212. Los Angeles: (818) 584-0888. San Francisco: (415) 362-8339. Texas: (713) 627-9930. Chicago: (312) 446-8764. SOUTH AFRICA: Bryanston: 706 14 08.

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires: 804 40 31/9 Eo. 51 (Dept.312). Guayaquil: 52 28 15. Lima: 417 852. Mexico: 535 31 64. Panama: 69 09 75. Santiago: 096 15 55. Sao Paulo: 852 18 93. Caracas: 262 2043.

MIDDLE EAST

Ammen: 62 44 30. Bahrain: 256032. Beirut: 341 457/89. Cairo: 486 57. Doha: 416553. Dubai: 224161. Jeddah: 667-1500. Oman: 70 41 86.

FAR EAST

Bangkok: 258 32 44. Hong Kong: 5-861 06 16. Manila: 817 07 49. Seoul: 735 87 73. Singapore: 223 64 78/9. Taiwan: 752 44 25/9. Tokyo: 504-1925. AUSTRALIA: Melbourne: 690 8233. Sydney: 929 56 39, 957 43 20. Perth: 328 98 33. Paddington, Queensland: (07) 369 34 53. NEW ZEALAND: Auckland: 775 120.